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CONTENTS

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Gerasimov Cites 'Cheaper' Countermeasures to SDI AA 1
Gerasimov Denies Work on Nuclear Laser System [KYODO] AA 1
U.S. 'Star Wars' Developments Reported AA 1
Nuclear Tests, Lasers [Zholkver] AA 1
New Space-Based Reactor AA 2
Test for Ground Laser Device AA 2
'Great Doubts' Over U.S. Acting on Reykjavik Plans [Bovin] AA 3
NATO Generals Rebuke U.S. Over Reykjavik Meeting [Levin] AA 3
Chervov Describes Steps to 'Lower Confrontation' AA 5
Bessmertnykh Queried on Non-Lab Tests, Summit [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP 22 Oct] AA 6

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Minister Discusses Warsaw Culture Talks [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY 11-12 Oct] BB 1
CEMA Standing Commission To Meet 21-24 Oct BB 3

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Gorbachev Meets Cultural Workers in Kirghizia [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 22 Oct] CC 1
Weekly 'International Observers RoundTable' [Beglov, Kornilov, Agayants] CC 3
AUCCTU's Shalayev Addresses World TU Congress [TRUD 18 Sep] CC 9
Belongov Addresses UN First Committee 20 Oct CC 9

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Gerasimov: Time for 'Game' of Expulsions To End A 1
U.S. Expulsion of Envoys Step in 'Worsening' Ties A 1
PRAVDA Rejects U.S. Reykjavik 'Propaganda' [Georgiyev, 21 Oct] A ?
Weinberger 'Traveling Salesman' Asia Tour Scored [Ovchinnikov in PRAVDA 21 Oct] A 3
Kohl To Discuss Reykjavik, SDI on U.S. Visit A 5
Comment Prior to Talks A 5

CHINA

TASS Reports Honecker's Arrival in Beijing B 1

Paper Cites CPC Secretary on Reykjavik, SDI B 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Oct]
Tolkunov Receives PRC NPC's Liu Dangyan B 1
[IZVESTIYA 21 Oct]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Kapitsa on Gorbachev Visit, Reykjavik Summit [KYODO] C 1
Talks With Yanai C 1
NHK Interview [Tokyo] C 2
Departs Tokyo [KYODO] C 4
Kim Il-song's Departure for Moscow Reported C 4
Greetings Telegrams Exchanged With Japan C 4
[IZVESTIYA 22 Oct]

EASTERN EUROPE

Reportage of Demichev Delegation to SFRY F 1
IZVESTIYA on Departure [21 Oct] F 1
Arrival in SFRY F 1
Holds Talks With Hasani [IZVESTIYA 22 Oct] F 1
Talks With Parliamentarians [IZVESTIYA 22 Oct] F 2
Meets Gacic, Zemlaric F 3
SFRY Coverage [cross-reference] F 4
PRAVDA Notes Renovica Remarks on SFRY's Problems [12 Oct] F 4
Shevardnadze Receives Outgoing Romanian Envoy F 4
Polish Premier Cited on Solidarity 'Provocation' F 5
[PRAVDA 14 Oct]

WESTERN EUROPE

Reportage on Denmark's Schluter Talks in Moscow G 1
Ryzhkkov, Schluter Toasts [PRAVDA 22 Oct] G 1
TASS on Gromyko-Schluter Talks G 1
'Acute' Talks with Gorbachev G 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Mozambican Communique Announces Machel Death J 1
Shevardnadze Receives Mozambican Ambassador J 1
Gromyko Receives Ethiopian Envoy's Credentials J 2
[PRAVDA 16 Oct]
Yukalov Received by Mengistu J 2
Kapitsa Meets With Zimbabwe Education Minister J 3
[IZVESTIYA 11 Oct]
Sorokin-Led Delegation Travels to Tanzania J 3
Received by Defense Minister [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Oct] J 3
Departs Tanzania J 3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Nicaragua Opens Proceedngs Against Hasenfus K 1
Moscow Commentary on Trial [Surguchev] K 1
Visit of Cuban Transportation Minister K 3
[Havana Television]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Editorial on GOSR Jubilee Slogans [20 Oct] R 1
Ukrainian CP CC Urges, Reprimands Officials R 3
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 3 Oct]
Criticizes Zaporozhye Gorkom [PRAVDA UKRAINY 13 Oct] R 4
PRAVDA Reports Criticisms Voiced at Uzbek Plenum [7 Oct] R 5
Dolgikh Activities, Oblast Tours Reported R 8
Tours Kalinin Oblast [PRAVDA 10 Oct] R 8
Visits Zaporozhye AES [PRAVDA 14 Oct] R 8
Automotive Industry Minister Retires 18 Oct R 9

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Launch of 'Molniya-3' Satellite Announced U 1
Zaporozhye AES Delays Blamed for Power Cuts U 1
[IZVESTIYA 12 Oct]
Leaders Sign Chemist Semenov's Obituary U 2
[PRAVDA 29 Sep]

GERASIMOV CITES 'CHEAPER' COUNTERMEASURES TO SDI

LD211408 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- If the United States goes ahead with its Strategic Defense Initiative the Soviet Union will take countermeasures which will be adequate but not identical, Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the Information Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, said at a briefing in the press centre of the Soviet Foreign Ministry today.

According to him, Soviet scientists have estimated that countermeasures to neutralize SDI will be far cheaper than the Strategic Defense Initiative program itself and well within the Soviet Union's possibilities. Some scientists believe that countermeasures fully to neutralize SDI will cost a mere 5 per cent of the SDI spending.

GERASIMOV DENIES WORK ON NUCLEAR LASER SYSTEM

OW220035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 21 KYODO -- The Soviet Union Tuesday charged as groundless a statement attributed to Japan's Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari that the Soviets are developing a nuclear laser weapon. Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov singled out Kuranari for criticism at a news conference at the Foreign Ministry, saying that the allegation he said Kuranari made at the Japanese Diet was aimed at justifying U.S. nuclear tests.

Gerasimov was reacting to questions on the U.S.-Soviet summit at Reykjavik when, in an unusual move, he cited what he described as a groundless and "unique" interpretation made by Kuranari. He said Kuranari told the Diet that the Americans are developing the space-based antimissile system, known formally as strategic defense initiative (SDI), as a countermeasure against a nuclear laser system now being developed by the Soviets and so the U.S. needs to conduct nuclear tests.

The Soviet Union has no such development program, Gerasimov said.

He said Kuranari's remarks not only run counter to Japan's nuclear policy but even contradict with statements made by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and U.S. President Ronald Reagan that the SDI is a nonnuclear system.

U.S. 'STAR WARS' DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

OW200435 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1220 GMT 17 Oct 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Last night, militaristic America once again made itself heard. This is the America of the generals and the bosses of military concerns.

It was they who achieved one more nuclear explosion on the proving range in Nevada, this time of such great power that, as was reported from Las Vegas which is situated more than 100 miles from the range, the earth shook there.

Not far from the Nevada nuclear proving range, at the sadly famous Livermore Laboratory, work on the preparation for star wars is being speeded up. The use of the so-called nuclear-filled lasers [lazeri s yadernoy nachinkoy] is also planned. It is precisely this that explains why during the period of the Soviet moratorium, 22 nuclear explosions took place in the United States, including those which have not been officially reported but which were nevertheless registered by sensitive seismic equipment. So it is not a matter, here, of difficulties in verification. The matter is quite different: It lies in the lack of desire to end the arms race.

It is precisely this that Patricia Schroeder, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, spoke about after the new explosion in Nevada: It became completely obvious that the President's declared statement that he supposedly aspires to arms control is nothing more than empty words.

New Space-Based Reactor

LD181647 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] San Francisco October 18 TASS -- The United States has started developing space-based nuclear-power plants, which are designed to become the key element of Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative". As the newspaper "SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER" said, a new type of atomic reactor is being developed at a Sunnyvale facility of the General Electric Company in the north of California at official Washington's request. "It will be small enough to be carried aboard a space shuttle."

The reactor named SP-100 is of vital significance for the Star Wars programme drawn up by the Reagan adminstration, the newspaper said. It can be put in orbit in 1993. This is a forerunner of much larger nuclear-powered systems that would use lasers and particle beams. Such a system ultimately could involve hundreds of these Star Wars weapons. Already now, according to the newspaper, work has been started at the U.S. military centres to develop space reactors with a power tens of thousands of times that of SP-100.

Test for Ground Laser Device

LD211748 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] New York October 21 TASS -- Preparations for the testing of a ground laser device intended for obtaining a light beam capable of destroying ballistic missiles in space is in full swing in the United States. This information was provided to the UPI news agency by officals of the missile testing ground in White Sands, New Mexico.

According to the officials, the National Radiation Laboratory in Livermore, which is the U.S. leading centre for the development of the most up-to-date armaments, is taking part in the tests. The testing of a laser device in White Sands is part of the research program within the framework of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, UPI points out.

'GREAT DOUBTS' OVER U.S. ACTING ON REYKJAVIK PLANS

LD212121 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 21 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; commentary by political observer Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] Hello comrades! With every day that passes, Reykjavik increasingly becomes history and the past, but the kind of past which determines the present and the future. Now, after Reykjavik, the main question that alarms everyone could perhaps be formulated in the following way: To what extent, to what degree will what was agreed in the Hofdi Palace affect the rate and nature of the Geneva talks. For the time being, it is difficult to answer this question in any definite manner, but nevertheless, let us think about it a bit, guided by the material the propaganda campaign in the United States is providing us with now, and the way the Americans view what took place in Reykjavik.

You recall that during the first few hours, Washington had virtually lost its political orientation. A formal scholastic logic came into play: They got together to agree on a meeting in Washington, they did not reach an agreement, and so it was a failure. This is what Shultz said not long before the press conference by Comrade Gorbachev.

But one must give the U.S. team their due: Even in the plane, they understood that one should not appear in the states or go out before world public opinion with this kind of result, both from the point of view of big-time politics -- because in Reykjavik a noticeable drawing-together of positions really did take place -- and from the point of view of U.S. political intrigues, because congressional elections are imminent and in general, it does not do for a president to appear empty-handed. That is when the victory drums sounded. This is what is very interesting, comrades: The self-same United States that elected Reagan as president twice and welcomed the seizure of Grenada and the bombing of Libya, saw victory not in the fact that Reagan said yes to many of Gorbachev's proposals, but in that Reagan said a definite no, which in fact did not allow for any agreement.

Of course, this very no, like the whole star wars program, is criticized by certain sections of the U.S. population. This is paradoxical because as a result of his devlotion to weapons which do not yet exist, Reagan is turning down the proposals and has blocked the reduction of weapons which already exist.

But on the whole, I repeat, they praise Reagan for his hardness and because with this no he saved his defense initiative. At the same time, in that same environment these same people...words of alarm are being sounded: Did the President not go too far out to meet the Russians? Was he not too hasty in agreeing to a radical reduction of nuclear missile weapons? Politics and propaganda are different, though linked, phenomena. If we are to judge the political course from the nature of the present propaganda campaign in the states, perhaps it could be put the following way: In Geneva the United States will be in no hurry to realize what was agreed in Iceland. I would like very much to be wrong, but I think the White House will now start to maneuver and search for all kinds of ways to retreat from the Iceland accords.

And last, no one is writing anywhere about the spirit of Reykjavik. Perhaps this is understandable. Spirit appears in journalistic descriptions when against some kind of positive background there remains much that is indefinite, unclear, and even abortive, but in Reykjavik, everything was absolutely clear.

The problems were revealed: Two approaches, two choices, two positions. There simply remains no room for spirit here. One should not speak about the spirit of Reykjavik but the Reykjavik plan, the Reykjavik program. The question whether the present U.S. Administration will fulfill its part of the work planned in Iceland still gives rise to great doubts, great doubts.

NATO GENERALS REBUKE U.S. OVER REYKJAVIK MEETING

LD211933 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] [Announcer] A 2-day session of NATO's nuclear Planning Group opened today in the Scottish town of Gleneagles. The PRESS ASSOCIATION has reported that the NATO generals are resolved to express their indignation to Washington in connection with the fact that there was allegedly no consultation with them before the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik. Here is a commentary by Viktor Levin.

[Levin] If the PRESS ASSOCIATION report is to be believed, the NATO generals are particularly displeased by the coming together of the positions of the United States and the USSR on the question of medium-range nuclear missiles. Of course, as you remember, in Reykjavik accord was reached in principle on the complete elimination of Soviet and U.S. missiles of this class in Europe. Furthermore, the Soviet Union agreed not to count Britain's and France's nuclear missiles, to freeze missiles with a range under 1,000 km, and to immediately enter into talks on their future fate. In this connection, the problem of medium-range missiles in Asia was broached. And now the NATO generals are heaping reproaches upon Washington for allegedly leaving out missiles with a range under 1,000 km, having agreed to the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe. This rebuke is absolutely groundless, as is clear from what was agreed in Reykjavik. But the generals, nevertheless, have not only voiced it but they have also attempted to bring it to public notice.

What is the issue here? The fact that NATO's uncommonly militant generals, among whom the tone is set by the men of the Pentagon, plainly do not want any agreement on a reduction of armaments is hardly news. Nor can one say that their position is unknown to official Washington, or ignored by it. After all, in Reykjavik it was necessary to remind the U.S. President that the zero option was his own brainchild. But now it seems that he would like to renounce it, for the U.S. side adamantly pressed for the maintenance in Europe of at least some of its missiles. So the generals have no reason to reproach the President, especially, I repeat, since the Soviet Union's constructive and flexible stance removed all the questions that NATO deems important.

In light of the facts, talk of dissatisfaction among the generals appears as part of a campaign to discredit the accord that the sides came very close to in the Icelandic capital. This campaign is being waged not only by NATO generals but also by certain politicians in the United States. Clearly they are totally incapable of grasping the fact that Reykjavik created a historic chance to strengthen peace, and to let this chance slip would be to place mankind on the bring of nuclear disaster.

CHERVOV DESCRIBES STEPS TO 'LOWER CONFRONTATION'

LD220735 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Stockholm October 22 TASS -- Colonel-General Nikolay Chervov, chief of a department at the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR, has said that the world of late has witnessed a number of positive developments, including a Soviet moratorium on all nuclear blasts, the success of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security -Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, and a convention on safety in the nuclear power industry, the notification of nuclear accidents and assistance in the case of such accidents, which has been signed in Vienna. He was speaking Tuesday 21 October at a seminar which was attended by representatives of the military and political circles and the mass media of Sweden and held at this country's foreign Policy Institute. Chervov is staying here at the institute's invitation.

"All this is encouraging," he said. "But it has not been possible to agree in Reykjavik on the central problem -- the reduction of nuclear arms. The USSR and the United States were on the verge of taking major, historic decisions. But the U.S. administration, being confident of its technological edge and seeking to win military superiority through "star wars", ultimately decided to bury accords which had already been hammered out."

"This has happened at a time when the situation demands getting down practically to stopping the arms race and finding a way out of confrontation since there is no other alternative, except, that is, a race to a nuclear catastrophe," Chervov said.

"The Soviet Union believes that European security can only be real and lasting if it is based on an essential military equivalence and subsequent lowering of the levels of opposing forces down to limits which would be sufficient for defense. The USSR has been reaffirming its readiness to follow this principle through practical actions. At the meeting in Reykjavik we have proved once again that we need peace and peace alone and that the USSR is doing everything to stop nuclear madness," Chervov said.

"Military parity is in evidence in all areas and in these conditions there can be no question of any Soviet threat. It is now simply impossible to achieve military superiority because no side will allow superiority over itself. The current nuclear balance already is too high and the continued arms race and especially its extension to outer space can raise the nuclear balance to such heights as would make parity cease to be a deterrent. It is imperative, before it is too late, to lower the level of military confrontation and destroy nuclear and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction," Chervov said.

"What can be the first steps in lowering military confrontation? First, it is needed to negotiate on equal, mutually acceptable terms, preserve the SALI-2 treaty and strictly observe the ABM treaty, especially the ban on the testing of ABM components in outer space, bearing in mind that the ABM treaty is the basis for maintaining the strategic balance and the foundation for limiting and reducing strategic offensive weapons. It is essential to press for an end to nuclear testing and for the Soviet moratorium to evolve into a treaty on a cromprehensive nuclear test ban," Chervov said.

"Second, there is nothing today to prevent solving the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe. A relevant Soviet proposal made in Reykjavik has cleared the way towards a corresponding agreement. Positions have been brought closer on a radical, 50-percent cut in strategic offensive weapons.

In short, there is a real possibility to untangle a complex knot in present-day world politics and push back the threat of war. Everything now turns on the SDI: the question is either the SDI or arms control because there is no way to have both at the same time. In this connection all European countries evidently have to think over steps they can take to bring the agreements, whose outlines have emerged in Reykjavik, nearer," Chervov said.

"Third, strict compliance with the document adopted by the Stockholm conference is of great significance to Europe. Taking advantage of the success of Stockholm, it is also expedient to go further and press for a real reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe," he said.

"The key issue today is that of preventing an arms race in outer space and preserving the ABM treaty in its current interpretation. 'Star wars', once they break out of the laboratory and into space and blow away the ABM Treaty, will bring the world closer to a point of no return, beyond which developments will be unpredictable," Chervov said.

BESSMERTNYKH QUERIED ON NON-LAB TESTS, SUMMIT

LD221006 Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 22 (MTI) -- Wednesday's MAGYAR HIRLAP carries an interview with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh. According to the position of the Soviet Government, security issues continue to take a central place in Soviet-American relations after Reykjavik, Bessmertnykh said. From these issues the Soviet Union attributes distinguished importance to nuclear disarmament and the prevention of space armament. After Reykjavik the U.S. Administration has to make a choice as the innovative and creative proposals which were put forward there and some aspects of which were not yet interpreted precisely enough are still in force.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister termed the statement that the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) is merely a defensive system as unacceptable. If we hold talks on a 50 percent cut in strategic weapons, Bessmertnykh said, SDI is dangerous for the Soviet Union even as a defensive system as it makes a nuclear first strike possible.

Bessmertnykh resolutely denied that it would be more reasonable for the Soviet Government to wait for a new U.S. Administration coming to power. We have not adopted tactics of that kind, he said. Our policy is not based on internal clashes in the United States; we will not freeze our relations or withdraw any proposal we have made. It would be a loss of time, and we do not believe that the reserves of reasonability have been exhausted.

Answering a question whether Gorbachev will leave for Washington the Soviet deputy foreign minister said that the official visit has not been removed from the agenda, the Soviet party attributes invariable importance to it, and preparations are going on.

Bessmertnykh made a remark on the rumours attracting attention in the Sunday issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the Soviet Union would consider it acceptable to test some components of the space defence system outside laboratories provided that the USSR and the USA reach a comprehensive agreement. Bessmertnykh said that the ABM Treaty allowed indeed to carry out stationary tests on earth outside laboratory. The Soviet side, however, is unwilling to sign an agreement that makes it possible to test a space defence system in outer space.

MINISTER DISCUSSES WARSAW CULTURE TALKS

AU151449 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11-12 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Interview given by Soviet Culture Minister Vasiliy Zakharov to Pawel Chynowski in Warsaw: "Toward a Democratization of Culture" -- date not given]

[Text] [Chynowski] Over the past few days you have taken part in the Warsaw conference of culture ministers from the socialist countries. How would you describe this meeting?

[Zakharov] It was different from previous ones. Not only because this time there were more participants (for the first time representatives from the young states of Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Nicaragua attended), but also becauase the way in which issues were presented was very interesting. Sharper expression was given to the issues under discussion, a lot of critical self-analysis could be heard, and there was open talk of what had still not been done, what had failed, and what should still be improved.

[Chynowski] How do you explain the specific nature of this conference?

[Zakharov] The topics of our discussion were closely connected with problems that had appeared during the latest congresses of our fraternal parties. These were exceptional congresses. As far as the 27th CPSU Congress is concerned, it formulated, after all, many new tasks connected with accelerating the country's comprehensive socioeconomic development on the basis of a thorough reconstruction of all spheres of the life of the party and people. The congress also altered the general view of the role of culture in social life.

[Chynowski] What is this new view based on?

[Zakharov] Our congress worked out a new concept for animating the human factor in the country's development. The point is that man should take greater part in all spheres of social life. Hence the importance which we attach to culture, which shapes man and affects his development, emotions, and feelings. The previous concept of the role of culture in the distribution of national income was very sharply criticized. Those funds were allocated to culture which were left over after the division of other spheres of national icome. Currently we hold the view that the needs ot cultural life should be one of the most important subjects. We have already adopted a series of fundamental decisions aimed at increasing the role of culture in the life of the nation.

[Chynowski] And how, in the light of the present changes in the USSR's cultural life, do you see the role of your office in the development of Soviet culture?

[Zakharov] Perhaps I will add that apart from the resolutions I have already mentioned, we have also decided to form new democratic associations. Such an organization will be the USSR Culture Fund, which should play an active financial and creative role vis-a-vis cultural organizations. Theatrical and musical societies are emerging in our country. Their organizing committees have already held meetings, and now we are waiting for their first congresses. We are preparing an organizational base for these organizations; we expect that they will continue to need certain care from the ministry over a certain period of time. Generally, however, we are now aiming to make the broadest possible use of artists unions in work for the sake of culture. We have commenced a role of coordinator. We will organize periodic meetings between all these social organizations and protect their initiatives and activity. [paragaraph continues]

We will also coordinate their needs with other ministries. As a ministry we have no intention of assuming additional functions, but intend to hand over such functions to the interested parties themselves. We will merely involve ourselves in basic processes, and will pass other matters on to individual organizations. Creative circles support such a view because it unties their hands.

[Chynowski] The conference discussed the paths and forms of further development of cultural coopeation between our countries. What are the Soviet proposals in this regard?

[Zakharov] We have already attained a high level of cultural exchange. So it would be wrong to merely increase these contacts now. Poland is right to say that a further development of cultural exchange should concentrate on its enhancement. We have reached the conviction that so far we have practiced almost exclusively bilateral cultural exchange, and that there has been practically no multilateral exchange. It is also worth combining efforts to appear on third markets together.

[Chynowski] What do you mean by that?

[Zakharov] For example, a few days ago we saw Moniuszko's [a Polish opera composer] "Halka" in the Great Theater. We liked it very much: The production, orchestra, and chorus were very good. If only one were to add to it such world class soloists as Atlanov or Obratsova, it would be possible to stage "Halka" anywhere and it would be a world success. We should undertake such plans more boldly.

[Chynowski] This is not always simple. I have heard that although our artistic institutions would willingly cooperate with Soviet artists, there are various kinds of trouble. Do you think one can improve the practice behind this kind of cooperation?

[Zakharov] Right now our ministry is working on improvements behind guest appearances at home and abroad. We are preparing a document which will permit more intensive activity between our artists and those from other countries, especially the socialist ones. I know about the difficulties you mentioned. We have only just discussed them with Director Satanowski [of Warsaw's Great Theater].

He was of course right to say that exchange between the Great Theater and our own "Bolshoi," for example, could be much more efficient. A good tenor is needed in Warsaw in 3-4 days time, there is a tenor available in Moscow, so of course he should come to Warsaw and perform. Current practice and the difficulties connected with it are indeed causing justified surprise. Now we are going to build new principles behind such cooperation.

[Chynowski] Another subject of the conference was problems involved in publicity for the new generation of artists. What is the Soviet experience here?

[Zakharov] We are currently devoting a great deal of attention to this subject. We have recently had congresses of creative associations. They were unusual: Some even say that they were too radical. In my opinion they were most of all fruitful because they cleared individual milieus of unnecessary loads. Youths affairs were presented as the number one problem at these congresses. Many young people have joined the authorities of individual associations. Currently we are concentrating on working out new forms of cooperation with young people.

[Chynowski] What about here in Warsaw?

[Zakharov] Here we discussed mutual experience in this sphere. [paragraph continues]

We intend to organize artistic camps for young people, where young artists from our countries would spend some time working, exchanging views, and striving toward joint achievements. We have decided to considerably increase exchange between young people, at the same time enriching its forms and variety.

[Chynowski] Let me return for a moment to the question of the development of the material base of culture in our countriers. Do you think we stand a chance of accepting the challenge of modernity?

[Zakharov] We have considered this problem with our Polish colleagues, with Comrade Wasilewski and Minister Krawczuk. Our assessments are in a critical vein. We agreed that as far as the material and technical base of culture is concerned, we have remained far behind, even though we have made great progress in the sphere of culture. Unfortunately, there is still a lot missing before we can force our way through with our cultural ideals and values. Here I have in mind video technology, compact discs, modern theater installations, and publishing facilities. We have not concerned ourselves with these matters enough in the past. However, we have now the other countries, not just catch up with them. It is now necessary to jump over those development stages through which other countries have already passed. We can do this, but only if we succeed in correctly distributing tasks among ourselves. Following a more detailed examination of these tasks and the adoption of stances on various issues, we intend via our governments to pass these problems on to the CEMA agenda in order to internationalize this problem which is so important for the development of culture in our countries, and to find a common solutions.

CEMA STANDING COMMISSION TO MEET 21-24 OCT

LD201120 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- The 45th session of the CMEA Standing Commission for Cooperation in Statistics will be held in Ulaanbaatar from October 21 to 24, the Secretariat of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance announced today.

The commission will review some aspects of the further development of statistics needed by CMEA member countries and the council's agencies to fulfil programmes for economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

The commission will centre on the organizations of statistical follow-up to progress in the implementation of the measures of the comprehensive programme of the scientific and technological progress of the CMEA member countries through the year 2000, and also ways of organising international comparison of the economic development levels of individual countries and living standards in them.

The commission will review proposals on the statistical methods of studying the influence of cooperation among the CMEA member countries on the economic development of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia and adopt recommendations on improvements in the statistical publication programs of the CMEA secretariat, and also discuss the development of state automated statistical systems.

A plan of the commission's work for 1987-88 will be agreed.

GORBACHEV MEETS CULTURAL WORKERS IN KIRGHIZIA

PM211529 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 22 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 20 October received a group of prominent cultural workers who had attended an international meeting in Kirghizia at the invitation of Soviet author Chinghiz Aitmatov.

Taking part in the conversation were writer James Baldwin and actor David Baldwin, both of the United States, writer Yasar Kemal of Turkey, president of the Club of Rome Alexander King of Britain; composer Omer Livanelli of Turkey, public figure Federico Mayor of Spain, composer Naroyan Menon of India, writer Arthur Miller and artist Inga Miller, both of the United States, writer Lisandro Otero of Cuba, writer Claude Simon of France, artist Afework Tekle of Ethiopia, philosophers Albin Toffler and Haide Toffler of the United States, writer and actor Peter Ustinoff of Britain, member of the UNESCO secretariat Augusto Forti of Italy and writer Chinghiz Aitmatov of the Soviet Union, president of the Issyk-Kul Forum.

At the meeting, which passed in a frank and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on a wide range of problems of our time dealing with the destinies of peace, civilization and culture.

The participants in the conversation noted that at the Issyk-Kul forum they discussed many outstanding problems faced by mankind today and which it can encounter tomorrow. They said that creative intelligentsia could make a substantial contribution to the molding of a new thinking meeting the goals of the progress of mankind on the threshold of the third millenium.

In his speech Mikhail Gorbachev noted that he readily decided to respond to the wish to meet him expressed by the cultural personalities. He congratulated the participants in the Issyk-Kul forum with success and wished that this forum, which he described as a good beginning, be kept going.

"The advantage of your meeting," Mikhail Gorbachev said further, "is that it has been attended by most different people. But they have been able to rise above everything that divides them and reach consensus on the principal issue -- the issue of everyone's responsibility for the future of mankind. This is a lesson for all others."

"Way back at the beginning of this century Vladimir Lenin voiced an idea of a tremendous depth when he said that general human values took priority over the tasks of this or that class. The significance of this thought is felt especially keenly today. It is very desired that in the other part of the world too they understand and accept the thesis about the priority of the general human values over all others to which some or other people are committed."

"Mankind has always had enough reason, courage and conscience to sort out the reasons behind these or other upheavals. This often happened, alas, only after the misfortunes had happened. Just imagine the kind of world we would enjoy today if people had been able to ward off a misfortune in time whenever it was on their threshold."

"We have all drawn lessons from the past and, overcoming hardships and privations, have all risen to our feet again and marched forward, choosing our own roads. But only imagine what will happen if we fail to fend off the nuclear threat looming large over our common human home. If this happens, there would no longer be a possibility to rectify mistakes. Now we have really reached the critical moment in history when it is obvious that the fatal danger can only be removed by joint effort."

There is the need to speak at the top of one's voice about the concerns of our time, jointly to conduct the search for necessary solutions in consolidating the peaceful present and future, to awaken the conscience and responsibility of each person for the destinies of peace.

Man is, ultimately, what is all-important. If progress in some or other area is accompanied by human losses -- not only spiritual or political but also physical ones -- the system which allows for such losses should be called in question. Civilization with all its difficulties and contradictions should be preserved for life, for man. And if mankind lives, it will sort out contradictions this way or another.

Mikhail Gorbachev shared his impressions of the meeting with the U.S. President in Reykjavik. This meeting, he stressed, showed that it is possible to reach agreements which would set the beginning to the elimination of nuclear weapons. The program of new proposals put forward by the USSR opens rather than closes the door to the quest for mutually acceptable solutions. It provides the real opportunity to unlock the deadlock. But the meeting showed at the same time that no small difficulties should be overcome on the road towards agreements.

One of the principal lessons of Reykjavik is that a new political thinking, corresponding to the realities of the nuclear age, is the indispensable condition for breaking out of the critical situation in which mankind has found itself at the turn of the 20th century. Deep modifications in the political thinking of the entire human community are needed.

The spiritual energy of scientists and cultural personalities, their intellectual and moral authority can be instrumental in shaping this new thinking. The Issyk-Kul forum fully confirms this.

Speaking about the restructuring processes and changes under way in our country, Mikhail Gorbachev dwelt on the spread of questions concerning the country's socioeconomic development, democracy, and broad publicity.

Soviet intelligentsia -- and this is very important -- has vigorously joined the restructuring process, and not simply joined, but became its fervent advocate. All of our society was set in motion and this movement is gaining momentum.

In conclusion, the cultural personalities cordially thanked Mikhail Gorbachev for the conversation.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD192040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 19 Oct 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Spartak Beglov, political observer of NOVOSTI NEWS AGENCY; Yuriy Kornilov, TASS Political observer; and Nikolay Agayants, moderator]

[Text] [Agayants] Hello, comrades. Just a week has passed since the memorable day when the Soviet-U.S. summit talks ended in Reykjavik: the summit on which people of goodwill, wherever they live and whatever their views, pinned their aspirations and innermost hopes, and which they awaited with impatience. Today, those talks remain the focus of world public attention. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's meeting with Ronald Reagan is the subject of comment in newspapers, magazines, radio and television; prominent political and public figures in various countries are giving their assessments of its results. Generalizing, one can sum up the opinion of the overwhelming majority of those who have spoken on the subject in this way: Though the last barrier did not fall in the Icelandic capital, nonetheless a better chance remains now than every before of accords being reached on the most important problems of our time, and of a start being made at last on nuclear disarmament. The negotiations in Reykjavik were laborious; there was much discussion of various kinds. Spartak Ivanovich, you were in Reykjavik, accredited there: Tell us in a bit more detail how the talks themselves went, and what the press reactions have been like.

[Beglov] Yes, Nikolay Ivanovich, as you've stated with precision, a whole week has already elapsed. The main results of the meeting have now been summed up; all the main things that needed to be said have been said. Yet we return again and again to that moment that every journalist covering the meeting was waiting for: the doors of the Hofdi residence would open; the two leaders would emerge and, together, announce the good news to the world. The time in Reykjavik, I remember, was 1850 -- 6 hours later, in fact, than scheduled. That's how much extra time it took to discuss the vital matters on the agenda. Let me stress that these questions were brought to the negotiating table on the initiative of the Soviet side, and that's something we'll be returning to later.

On Sunday, 12 October, then, at 1850, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the President of the United States came out of the Hofdi residence; and we can see from the expressions on their faces that they failed to reach agreement. I hardly think it's necessary to describe what we all felt there, in Reykjavik, and in our own country, and throughout the world. But listeners may be asking themselves the question whether those who were in Reykjavik could have had reason to expect something more. Though the talks between the two sides were held behind closed doors -- under a news blackout, to use the English expression, a press eclipse, if you like -- still, it wasn't difficult for experienced observers to pick up, from many indirect signs, that the talks had to navigate a channel in which very difficult questions had to be breached, and that what they were working toward was to pin down certain accords. There was, for instance, the fact that after the first day, two working groups of experts were set up, which were in session all night. Then, finally, also the fact that the two leaders did not take leave of each other at noon, as had been planned, but decided to spend a further half-day exchanging views. It was only after the meeting was over, and an hour after it ended, that Comrade Gorbachev's press conference began. Only then were the large-scale proposals fully addressed that were part of the package, submitted for discussion.

We now know that those proposals were: a 50 percent reduction of strategic armaments, over a 5-year period, to be followed by their total abolition in the course of 5 more years; abolition of the medium-range missiles of the USSR and the U.S. in Europe; and the strengthening of the regime of the ABM treaty and the banning of nuclear tests. All that we now know. But the truth demands that we should put the record straight in this respect also: the fact is that the U.S. side, having, essentially, said no, and given preference to its program for the militarization of space, then tried, in the spirit of the publicity stunts that are typical of the United States, to attribute to itself the initiative in raising, at Reykjavik, these same central questions of disarmament.

[Kornilov] Yes, Spartak Ivanovich, let's face it: the politicians and propagandists in Washington have recently been performing an amazing somersault. Only yesterday, it seems the U.S. mass media were noting, in their commentaries on the meeting in Reykjavik, that as a result of that meeting Washington found itself in a situation of serious political defeat; THE WASHINGTON POST remarked that when the U.S. secretary of state announced the outcome of the meeting, highly-placed U.S. representatives greeted the announcement with long, gloomy faces. Now, just a few days later, we see the faces of those same highly-placed representatives wreathed in obviously programmed official smiles; and the upshot of the meeting in the Icelandic capital is being characterized by the U.S. press as a splendid and even stunning success for the United States.

So what has happended? All that has happened is that the political and public figures of various countries, and the press, are quite rightly noting that the ceaseless attempts by the United States to take their weapons into space and break the established military-strategic parity constitute an irresponsible and dangerous policy. It is precisely this appraisal of Washington's negative, obstructionist stance at the talks that is not to the liking of the architects of U.S. policy.

Then the U.S. President, proceeding obviously on the principle that, if the facts do not present U.S. policy in a favorable light, so much the worse for the facts, and, taking account of the enormous attractiveness of the Soviet proposals, took the proposals and, without a second's hesitation, ascribed them to himself. Scarcely had the stunned readers and viewers had time to digest all these surprising discoveries than a whole avalanche of other statements, speeches and interviews descended upon them. The authors of these statements, speeches and interviews have been endeavoring to prove that allegedly in Reykjavik the United States had no thought of anything else except peace and arms control. Representatives of the Washington uppercrust, such as Poindexter, Regan, Buchanan, Perle, and others of that ilk, have, as though competing with each other, by carefully hushing up or turning inside out the real facts, been attempting to instill in people the view that, if real progress was not achieved at the Icelandic meeting in disarmament, Washington is, they claim, not to blame. In this respect particular zeal is being displayed with regard to influencing the public in Western Europe. I must say that propaganda stunts have long since become an inseparable, an integral part of U.S. foreign policy, but they have never yet produced any political dividends for their initiators. This will, doubtlessly, be so on this occasion too. One cannot expect a crooked tree to cast a straight shadow.

[Beglov] The need for this somersault did not arise from everything in the garden being fine. It was glaringly obvious to us journalists in Reykjavik that on the very eve of the meeting the U.S. side was attempting to completely switch, I rather think, attention and interest on to other issues and instill the public with the idea that the U.S. leadership saw no sense in engaging itself with the solution of specific matters regarding disarmament.

The following episode remains in my mind: Rozanne Ridgway, U.S. assistant secretary of state, came to the press center to meet journalists on the eve of the opening of the Reykjavik meeting. The journalists immediately attacked her with questions: on what disarmament problem did the U.S. side see prospects for a solution? What had the U.S. delegation brought along by way of drafts? Here, incidentally, I have a shorthand account of the press conference in front of me, and it documents the words of, well, let us say, the third-ranking person in the President's team. Here then are those words. She said: I have nothing in my pocket apart from the hotel room key. It is considered that language has been given to diplomacy in order to conceal meaning. However, this joke by Madame Ridgway contained the naked truth, and the truth was that the U.S. delegation had come to the meeting empty-handed.

[Agayants] In fact in Reykjavik our country once again proved that it has a sincere and responsible approach to negotiations on which the fate of mankind depends. We shall never deviate from our line of pursuing peace, combating the armaments race and striving to remove the threat of a nuclear catastrophe from the whole globe. May I remind you, comrades, that at its meeting on 14 October [date as heard] the CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik was an important event in international life. The position of the USSR at the meeting had been honest and open [otkrytaga]. It was based, and this should be emphasized yet again, on the principles of equality and equal security, took account of the interests of both countries -- their allies and the peoples of all states, and was a concrete expression of a new approach and new thinking, whose need is dictated by the realities of the nuclear space age.

As Comrade Gorbachev stressed in his conversation with Raul Ricardo Alfonsin, president of the Argentine Republic, the meeting at Reykjavik had been useful since it had shown that it is possible to arrive at an agreement that would make a start to eliminating lethal nuclar weapons. Indeed, the efforts of the Soviet Union and all peace-loving forces have not gone to waste. They have made it possible to reach a step higher in the struggle for disarmament and detente. The platform of new proposals that were put forward by the Soviet Union in the Icelandic capital, which are inseparable from each other, and not one of which we are removing from the agenda, makes it possible to step up the quest for mutually acceptable solutions. The situation after the summit meeting in Reykjavik, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed, has not deteriorated. On the contrary it opens up fresh opportunites. At the same time, it is a signal to all who can and should play a part for the benefit of detente and disarmament. I think that we ought to dwell in more detail on how this signal was received in the various capitals of the world.

[Beglov] Yes, the official position of the Washington administration, and certain of the United States military bloc allies, cannot fail to arouse perplexity and disappointment, the more so since it runs completely counter to the demands of the peoples and the demands of all who cherish world peace. These demands are being heard at the present time in the Third World countries, what are often referred to as the nonaligned states, and in the West, including the United States itself. What then is Washington doing? Well, just as in the verse of Kozma Prutkov about the valiant knight Baron von Gruenwaldus, it continues to sit in the same position on the rock. Our opponents were plainly not prepared for negotiations of substance and for availing themselves of the historic opportunity that was presented to them. Reykjavik, it is obvious, confirmed the Reagan administration's deep dependence on the military-industrial complex and its striving at any price and by hook or by crook to break through via the star wars program to achieving military superiority. Is that not so, Yuriy Emmanuilovich?

[Kornilov] Nuclear militarism, similar to the process of metastasis, is now making its way literally into all spheres of the United States life, and the weapon-manufacturing monopolies, the generals, the state bureaucracy, the ideological machine and militarized science, which have merged into the military-industrial complex, continue to act the part of the most zealous agents and organizers of the policy of adventurism and aggression. Of the 500 major corporations in the United States, over 300 are directly connected with military business. Pentagon orders at present time are being fulfilled by 30,000 main contractors alone, and by more than 50,000 subcontractors, while 41 of the 45 U.S. branches of industry are militarily oriented. Special efforts on the part of the manufacturers of death are directed at the production of new weapons and, what is termed, super-modern weapons, first and foremost within the framework of precisely the program of preparations for star wars that has been drawn up by Washington.

In one of the reports by the Pentagon, the following data is cited, for example: Tens of powerful military corporations have been involved in the development of space-strike installations, and in 1985 alone about a thousand contracts were allocated among them. Seventy-five percent of the productive capacities of such supergiants as Boeing and Lockheed, Rockwell International and General Dynamics, and others is tied up in fulfilling military orders for super modern weapons.

Now that the contracts for such grandiose military programs as the construction of the B-1 bombers and the invisible Stealth aircraft have basically been placed, the military-industrial corporations have turned their gazed toward SDI as the last gold seam of the Petagon in the twentieth century. Here I quote the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: It is typical that the greater part of military-industrial concerns making millions of profits in the preparations for star wars were founded in California, where almost half of all Pentagon orders within the framework of SDI are being fulfilled, and where, in its time, as is well-known, a significant portion of that military-political elite made its start in politics which is at present at the helm of the U.S. ship of state.

[Agayants] In this connection, Yuriy Emmanuilovich, I should like to recall, what is in my view a very interesting and important comment by the well-known U.S. economist, Viktor Perlo. He writes: The President of the United States, the defense secretary, and the secretary of state come from California. The extreme aggressiveness of the present administration and the stubborn struggle by Reagan for the complete satisfaction, down to the last dollar, of the Pentagon's requests cannot fail to be linked with the fact that precisely in California in 1984 military orders worth $40 billion were placed -- almost three times more than in any other state. Texas stands in second place, the birthplace of the vice president of the United States, George Bush, where, according to existing evaluations, the value of military orders has reached $14.3 billion. Not one of the previous U.S. Administrations had such evident and profound links with the military-industrial complex, Perlo attests.

[Kornilov] Well, Nikolay Ivanovich, since you have gone on to quotations I shall continue this line. So here are few more expressive comments on this same theme: Here is a statement from the book "Missile Envy" which belongs to the pen of the prominent female public figure of the United States, the honorary president of the organization Physicians for Social Responsibility, Caldicott: The corporations, she writes, act under the influence of their own dynamic power. Their sole stimulus is profit, and for its sake they will start to dodge this way and that, and will do everything, literally everything. The true stimulus of the military corporations is greed -- the desire to make money by any possible means.

Two further comments on the same theme: This time from the West German journal DER SPIEGEL. In its 2 June edition, this journal stated that, as one of the high-ranking officials of the Pentagon exultingly proclaimed, the bosses of the leading U.S. military concerns consider SDI to be their future. The Pentagon, the same DER SPIEGEL comments in another article published on 27 March, intends, before the end of the Reagan era, to turn SDI into an irreversible phenomenon, a fait accompli, and irrespective of the usefulness of this undertaking, end of quote.

Well, I have to say that what induces the exultation, as DER SPIEGEL puts it of the bosses of the U.S. military-industrial complex and of the Pentagon hawks and arms kings, induces a directly contrary international reaction, including that of the U.S. public itself. After all, the world knows and we have already spoken of this today that the so-called SDI is by no means a defensive shield as is hypocritically asserted in Washington as it implements this program. The ruling circles of the United States are seeking, having broken through with space weapons, to attain the unattainable -- to ensure U.S. military superiority. The most zealous organizer and inspirer of this policy is precisely the military-industrial complex of the United States, that most evil union of the bomb, the dollar and state power.

[Agayants] For the sake of these most dubious ideas, the U.S. side in Reykjavik went so far as even to bury the accord that had almost been struck during the difficult talks in the Icelandic capital. While literally within a few steps of making historical decisions, the participants of the Soviet-U.S. meeting were unable to overcome this distance.

The U.S. delegation, as we know, lacked political will, boldness and responsibility for this. But perhaps it was not worth traveling to Reykjavik at all. What do you think, Spartak Ivanovich?

[Beglov] Well, as for the question of whether it was worth traveling to Reykjavik, Comrade Gorbachev immediately answered this in the affirmative when this question was asked by journalists at the press conference literally 30 minutes after the end of the meeting. It is understandable, and strictly speaking all the rest of the world is now approaching the conclusion one way or another, that Reykjavik became a certain landmark because positions there were drawn up from which it is possible to proceed toward agreements, to accords. The positions were very carefully prepared. Reykjavik provided experience which may be used for subsequent talks.

Without a doubt, all these positions were carefully prepared by the Soviet side; but on the American side, in general a seriousness of approach, I would say, on the eve of the meeting in any case, to a certain extent, was lacking. All the same, on the example of such a hard and difficult event, I repeat, that not a little experience was acquired, and it has become more evident that now it is impossible to live with the old way of thinking and that it is necessary to overcome all stereotypes and prejudices of previous years. We are, the course, right to expect U.S. politicians to penetrate through to the essence of the Soviet proposals in a more profound way than was the case in Reykjavik. After all, these are major, truly large-scale proposals. Clearly, compromise steps have been taken. In many ways we went out to meet the concerns of the United States and of its allies. Well -- and one has to say that in parallel and simultaneously -- we freed ourselves, in particular, from the trivialities and stereotypes which sometimes fettered new approaches to disarmament issues in our country also. It is this which one can not yet perceive on the U.S. side, that is the political will to overcome, to step over what is old, to adopt new approaches.

But of course the age will issue the orders and will dictate to U.S. figures also, and they will have to renounce these illusions, including the illusion about the possibility of the United States reviving the position of strategic diktat which, strictly speaking, so permeates the SDI program. Thus, ahead -- if one may put it like that -- is a continuation of the Reykjavik process.

[Agayants] This is what I would like to add to that, Spartak Ivanovich: As is well known, a routine session of the Committee of Warsaw Pact foreign affairs ministers took place in Bucharest on 14-15 October. The ministers exchanged opinions and information on the situation in Europe and in the world as a whole, devoting the main attention in their work to the issues of halting the arms race and disarmament -- primarily nuclear -- and tasks relating to improving the present-day international situation. At this session support was expressed for the USSR's position at the Reykjavik meeting, and the far-reaching Soviet proposals on a radical reduction in strategic offensive armaments; the scrapping of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, alongside a simultaneous reduction in such missiles in Asia; on freezing the number of missiles with a range of less than 1,000 km; strengthening the conditions of the ABM treaty; and the complete and final banning of nuclear explosions. The Warsaw Pact member, as the communique adopted at the Bucharest session states, call upon the United States and other NATO countries to realize the gravity of the present world situation, and constructively approach from a position of realism -- what we were just talking about -- from a position of realism and responsibility the proposals of the Soviet Union, which remain the main topic of Soviet-U.S. dialogue. This is the precise, clear, principled course being pursued on the international arena by the fraternal countries of the socialist community. By the way, the 10th anniversary congress of the International Organization of Journalists is opening on Monday in Sofia, Spartak Ivanovich, as far as I know. You are going to this meeting and I think you yourself will be witness to speeches in which the Reykjavik talks will be reflected.

[Beglov] Yes, Reykjavik has now become a kind of landmark for all of the world's public, both in the sense of assessing what went on there, and mainly in the sense of the public's demand that the United States find a common language with the Soviet Union on the central problems relating to disarmament. Let us take the world congress going on in Copenhagen at the moment. There the fundamental discussions, as a matter of fact, went right along in the same directions that were marked out by the Soviet proposals in Reykjavik, and this is not because they emanate from the Soviet Union, but because these proposals from the USSR reflect what has become urgent in the hearts and minds of all people, and become a demand from the whole of mankind.

[Agayants] This is what is highly significant and typical of the present political situation, and what evokes the rapt attention of the world public, so to speak. In any present-day acute political problem, whether it concerns issues that are common to all mankind, or regional ones, the Soviet Union strives to find new solutions and new approaches, strives to discuss and resolve these problems at the negotiating table. The Soviet Union is doing everything possible to undo the tight knots of existing contradictions. But, the United States and its allies, it seems to me, are doing everything possible to tighten these knots. In particular, for example, the problem in and around Afghanistan. It is well known that from 15 October, in keeping with the decision of the Soviet government, six regiments from the complement of the limited group of Soviet troops located in this republic are being withdrawn from Afghanistan. This shows not only the good will of the Soviet Union and the DRA.

This also shows, in my view, that the Armed Forces of Afghanistan have gotten stronger, gained in strength, and that they themselves are capable of resolutely waging the struggle against the counterrevolution, the external and internao forces of reaction, the bandit duschman formations. You have been in Afghanistan, Yuriy Emmanuilovich. What impressions do you have in this respect?

[Kornilov] Nikolay Ivanovich, I shall not so much talk about my impressions as read out an excerpt from my journalist's notebook, because while in Kabul some time ago, I met Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and interviewed him. Here is a piece of this interview from my notebook, which in my opinion, it is very pertinent to recall in our conversation. One of the most important tasks of the PDPA Central Committee, Comrade Najibullah stressed in the conversation, is to further strengthen the country's armed forces so that they conform fully to the tasks put forward by the national democratic revolution. Our revolutionary army is young, Comrade Najibullah continued, but it already has both combat experience and a glorious tradition. This is the tradition of those who smashed the large bandit fortress set up in the mountains of the southeast, in Khost District, where more than 2,000 dushmans equipped with missiles, antiaircraft devices, and other modern weaponry of U.S. and British manufacture, were destroyed; the tradition of those who staunchly protect the roads and tunnels of the Salang Pass and who fight to ensure the inviolability of the country's state borders. We, Comrade Najibullah said, are setting the army the goal of ensuring a radical breakthrough in the fight with counterrevolution, and this goal, as he stressed, will be achieved.

[Agayants] Summarizing what has been said here today, I would like to stress once again that Soviet people and the peoples of all socialist states warmly approve and support the position adopted by our delegation at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, a postion which combines firmness in principles with constructiveness in the search for new approaches and new solutions. The Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the community appeal to all states and peoples of our planet, all people of good will, acting in the spirit of the noble goals of the international peace year proclaimed by the United Nations, to combine efforts and do everything possible to achieve specific measures on nuclear disarmament, the halting of all nuclear tests, and a reduction in armed forces, conventional weapons, and military spending. In the nuclear and space age, this is the only way to achieve peace and security on earth. Here we end our program. Thank you for your attention comrades. All the best.

BELONGOV ADDRESSES UN FIRST COMMITTEE 20 OCT

LD202102 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2026 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] New York, 20 Oct (TASS) -- The task of preventing the militarization of space is at the center of attention of the First Committee of the UN General Assembly. The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik again revealed in all its vividness the key importance for the destinies of the world of preventing an arms race in space, said A.M. Belongov, permanent representative of the USSR in the United Nations, today. The talks which, as everyone now knows, were opening up real opportunities for freeing the planet in a very short time from nuclear weapons, became bogged down and did not lead to the expected result precisely because of the position of the U.S. Administration with regard to SDI and the ABM treaty. Time does not wait; it imperiously demands a multiplication of the efforts of USSR and the United States, the participation of all states in the activation of multilateral negotiations, and the imparting to them of dynamism in order to put into effect the UN decisions on prevention of the arms race in space.

GERASIMOV: TIME FOR 'GAME' OF EXPULSIONS TO END

LD211522 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 21 Oct 86

["Soviet Ministry Spokesman on Expulsion of U.S. Diplomats;" TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- At a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists today, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, again drew attention to the inadmissibility of the use of U.S. official representatives in unlawful activities in the USSR.

Four staff members of the U.S. Embassy and one staff member of the U.S. Consulate in Leningrad are known to have been declared personas non grata on October 19. They are to leave the country by November 1.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry's spokesman recalled that way back in New York Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had warned the U.S. side that if the United States insisted on its demand for the expulsion of the staff members of the Soviet U.N. mission, the Soviet Union would take measures in reply. "So we have found out now," Gennidiy Gerasimov said, "that the U.S. diplomats use their position for purposes which have nothing in common with their status. This is why it was decided to expel them".

"If the U.S. side insists on a continuation of the game according to the 'tit-for-tat' principle, all this may go on endlessly. It seems to us that it is time this whole affair be rounded off", the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman added.

U.S. EXPULSION OF ENVOYS STEP IN 'WORSENING' TIES

LD211728 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1717 GMT 21 Oct 86

["The Expulsion of Soviet Diplomats From the United States" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 21 Oct (TASS) -- Reagan's administration has undertaken the next step aimed at worsening of the Soviet-U.S. relations. The U.S. State Department has officially announced the reduction of the staff of the USSR Embassy in Washington and the USSR Consulate General in San Francisco by 50 people. Apart from this, 5 Soviet diplomats were announced to be personae non grata. All 55 diplomats must leave the United States by 1 November of this year.

PRAVDA REJECTS U.S. REYKJAVIK 'PROPAGANDA'

PM211000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[K. Georgiyev article under the rubric "Echo of Reykjavik": "Back to the Question of Facts"]

[Text] The more people, including Americans, find out the truth about Reykjavik, the more indignation they feel about the fact that the accords which were practically achieved there on radical reductions followed by the elimination of nuclear arms -- both strategic and medium-range — were left hanging in the air because of the notorious SDI, President Reagan's favorite child, which he has elevated to the rank of a "sacred cow" which nobody dares touch.

Seeking to save the President from criticism about the unique opportunity which he lost to achieve a change for the better in world history, the White House has launched a broad propaganda campaign. This is taking place in various spheres. There are attempts to prove what cannot be proved -- that all the work under the SDI program, including the conducting of tests of ABM space systems outside the laboratory, and even in space, is not contrary to the ABM Treaty. And there are the continuing attempts to misrepresent the course and content of the Reykjavik talks.

In recent days the following thesis has been particularly prominent among such attempts: Everything went well in Reykjavik, it is said, until, near the end of the meeting, after accords surpassing all expectations had been agreed on in relation to strategic arms and medium-range missiles, the Soviet side suddenly made its adoption conditional on the demand for restrictions on work under SDI, which supposedly brought the whole matter to a standstill.

Thus White House Chief of Staff Regan repeats day after day that the "package thesis was put forward at the last moment." "No, we did not suppose that everything would ultimately be linked to SDI," he claims. "No, no, no. We never suspected it, categorically not."

Regan is energetically echoed by the notorious Perle -- U.S. assistance defense secretary and one of the fiercest opponents in general of any U.S.-USSR agreements in the disarmament sphere. Repeating after Regan that the Soviet side put forward an "unexpected demand" on the limitation of work under the SDI program "at the last minute," Perle goes even further: Measuring others by his own standards, he starts talking about how this might have been done because the Soviet side had decided to go back on its word on the question of eliminating long-range ballistic missiles.

Let us leave such "pearls" of logic to Perle's conscience, and see whether there is an iota of truth in the basic claims of Regan, Perle, and certain other administration spokesmen to the effect that the USSR's position on questions concerning SDI in the context of the ABM Treaty was set forth at the very end of the Reykjavik meeting and that only then did it put forward the idea of "package" -- that is, the idea that the resolution of the questions of strategic arms, medium-range missiles, the strengthening and strict observance of the ABM Treaty, and also the banning of nuclear tests are interlinked.

The facts indicate something completely different. As M.S. Gorbachev told the world at the press conference held in Reykjavik literally an hour after the end of the meeting, the whole complex of new far-reaching Soviet proposals on the questions listed was presented to President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz in the course of the first talks on 11 October.

And it was said outright that these proposals are presented as a "package." And who knows or understands better than the Americans what is meant by a "package" in relation to particular proposals. They are very fond of including in a "package" proposals which may not even have anything to do with each other, and that certainly cannot be said of the Soviet "package" presented to President Reagan in Reykjavik.

The organic interconnection between the proposals it contains was revealed with the utmost clarity and persuasive force by M.S. Gorbachev at the Reykjavik press conference and in his speech on Soviet television.

But in this case it is a question of the basic fact: When did the American side learn that the Soviet proposals were a "package" -- at the beginning, or at the very end of the Reykjavik meeting, as the White House spokesmen are now trying to assure the world?

In their zeal of misrepresent the real course of events in Reykjavik, Regan and Perle have forgotten or are pretending to have forgotten (obviously hoping that other people have short memories, too) what was said on this matter the day after the meeting by their own colleague -- the President's national security adviser Poindexter.

At a White House press briefing on 13 October, answering questions from journalists, Poindexter said: "In my view, we always knew that they link progress in the sphere of strategic arms reduction to an accord on the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems and to the adoption of their stance on questions of strategic defense." And: "I do not want to mislead you. From the very beginning -- as I have said, even before we arrived in Iceland -- the link (of the SDI question) with the strategic arms reduction process was absolutely clear. When we arrived in Iceland, in the course of discussions it became clear that they are linking progress in the sphere of strategic arms reduction, and not only strategic arms, but also an accord on intermediate (medium) range nuclear forces and on nuclear tests, to our agreement to their position on the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems."

The specific question by one journalist: "Did they immediately link the question of intermediate-range nuclear forces to SDI?" received from Poindexter a clear and unambiguous "Yes."

Those are the facts. And whatever efforts some people in Washington make now, repeating the word "no" five times in succession, the facts will still be facts and an untruth will not become the truth. Only the reputation of these people will suffer.

WEINBERGER 'TRAVELING SALESMAN' ASIA TOUR SCORED

PM211130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article under the rubric "Observations of a Political Observer": "Traveling Salesman for the Maufacturers of Death"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has made a trip to China, India, and Pakistan. As usual, playing a dual role, as Pentagon chief and as traveling salesman for the U.S. military-industrial complex, Weinberger did not conceal the fact that this time he regarded it as one of his objectives to oppose the Soviet Union's peace initiatives in the Asian-Pacific region. Before the start of the trip he made slanderous attacks on the USSR, the DPRK, and the SRV. "Not satisfied with the substantial strategic superiority in their favor," Weinberger said threateningly, "the Russians are calling for the holding of regional talks to discuss limits and restrictions on our naval forces and foreign bases in that region. Naturally, this is a Soviet propaganda trick aimed at representing American forces as a threat to regional security." But it is not the USSR, but the United States, which permanently deploys in that part of the world its second biggest grouping of armed forces abroad, numbering around half a million men. It is not the USSR, but the United States which uses military bases on Guam and in the Philippines, Japan, and South Korea to station nuclear weapons targeted on Asia. And this huge war machine has not been deployed in the Asian-Pacific region only for deterrence. [paragraph continues]

It has already been brought into play more than once. The Pentagon chief recalled this with the cynicism typical of his department: "Twice, first in Korea and then in Vietnam, Americans have given their lives in the attempt to create a shield behind which the Asian countries could preserve their freedom."

It remains to be added that they tried in vain to use the American "shield" to safeguard the reactionary Kuomintang regime in China, and that to this day the "shield" of American military deliveries is hampering the reunification of the Chinese province of Taiwan with the mainland part of the country. It is also apposite to recall that in the fifties American strategists were seriously preparing to use nuclear weapons against the Chinese, Vietnamese, and Korean peoples, in the Taiwan Strait, before that in the Dien Bien Phu valley, and earlier still on the Yalujiang River.

As he did during his previous visit to Beijing 3 years ago, Weinberger tried to push up the price of American military technology with fables about the "Soviet threat." He did not shrink from describing the return home of six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan as a "trick." According to American figures, he said, the Russians recently sent in new units to compensate for the reduction in their troop contingent. But several regiments are not exactly a needle in a haystack. You cannot coneal their redeployment from modern means of surveillance. And it is unseemly for the head of the military department to resort to such a base lie in order to discredit the Soviet Union's constructive step.

Whereas Weinberger had been to Beijing and Islamabad in 1983, for Delhi it was the first visit by a U.S. defense secretary since India's independence. People across the ocean expressed hopes that the visit would boost American-Indian contacts in the military sphere, which have been "frozen" for 2 decades. But the show of Washington's "concern" for India's security causes alarm there. According to the newspaper HINDU, in offering deliveries of military hardware and technology the United States is pursuing a dual goal: to expand its political influence in India and to drive a wedge between it and the USSR. There is reason for such views. India cannot but be alarmed at the growing streat of American weapons into Pakistan. They have already started talking about stationing U.S. AWACS early-warning planes there. This would sharply increase the effectiveness of the F-16 fighter-bombers acquired by Islamabad. As was officially stated in Delhi the other day, 90 percent of the American combat hardware is deployed on the Indian border, and not by any means in order to rebuff imaginary "aggression" from Afghanistan.

Nonetheless Weinberger deemed it necessary to state, even before arriving in Islamabad: "In recent years Pakistan has probably done more and risked more than any other country in the world to resist Soviet agression." The American champions of democracy needed the hackneyed bugaboo of the "Soviet threat" in order to justify their handouts to Ziaul Haq's repressive regime. During Weinberger's visit the details of a 6-year program of American aid to Pakistan amounting to more than $4 billion, of which half is earmarked for military needs, were thrashed out. Of course, such generosity pursues selfish goals: to strengthen the antipopular regime in pakistan, to hamper a political settlement over Afghanistan, to create a threat to India, and to weaken it with a ruinous arms race.

What a striking contrast, against the background of these unseemly intrigues, is presented by the peace-loving Soviet initiatives: to settle regional conflicts, to erect a barrier in the path of the proliferation and buildup of nuclear weapons in the Asian-Pacific region, to restrict the activity of fleets and the military presence in general in the Pacific and Indian Ocean basins, radically to reduce armed forces and conventional arms in Asia, and to discuss confidence-building measures and the nonuse of force in the region. [paragraph continues]

"It will take time, measured in years, for the Asian states to believe that these proposals are not only a Soviet tactical or propaganda trick," Weinberger asserts in connection with the program put forward in Vladivostok for improving the situation in the Asian-Pacific region.

It cannot be denied. The implementation of the idea of all-Asian security will take time. But the future is on its side. And the time when the traveling salesmen for the manufacturers of death were able to sow discord between peoples is on its way out.

KOHL TO DISCUSS REYKJAVIK, SDI ON U.S. VISIT

LD210708 Moscow TASS in English 0701 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 21 TASS -- West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl has arrived in the United States for a four-day visit to include talks with President Reagan and other senior officials in the administration.

According to American officials, the talks will focus on political problems, above all the outcome of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik.

It is being recalled here that the Bonn government backs Ronald Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative" and has signed with Washington an official agreement allowing West German firms to take part in the work on developing a large-scale anti-missile defence system partially based in outer space.

Bilateral economic relations will feature prominently at the talks. Lately, Washington has been pressing West Germany into adopting measures for expanding its import from the United States.

Kohl pointed out in this connection in an interview with West German television before departure that his country was a friend and ally of the United States, but not its vassal.

Comment Prior to Talks

LD211613 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 21 TASS -- Talks were started in the White House today between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor of West Germany, who had arrived in the U.S. for an official visit.

Speaking in the White House before the beginning of the Meeting, the head of the U.S. Administration pointed out that he would inform the West German leader of the content of his discussions in Reykjavik with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In his turn, the federal chancellor laid special emphasis on the positive moments of the meeting in the capital of Iceland. Kohl urged to take advantage of the opportunities opened by the Reykjavik meeting.

TASS REPORTS HONECKER'S ARRIVAL IN BEIJING

LD210749 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing October 21 TASS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, arrived here today for an official friendly visit at the invitationof Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Li Xiannian, chairman of the People's Republic of China.

Honecker is being accompanied on the trip by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo of the SUPG Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council of the GDR, Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the GDR, and other officials.

The GDR leader will hold talks with Hu Yaobang and meet other Chinese leaders. They will discuss a broad range of sisues related to bilateral ties and to the international situation.

Honecker was welcomed at Beijing airport by Wu Xueqian, member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, member of the State Council and foreign minister of China, and other officials.

PAPER CITES CPC SECRETARY ON REYKJAVIK, SDI

PM200915 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Oct 86 Second Edition p 3

[Tass report under the general heading "Utilizing a Historic Opportunity"]

[Text] Beijing -- Commenting on the results of the Reykjavik meeting in an interview with the newspaper ASAHI, Hu Qili, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, said: "We advocate the continuation of the dialogue. It would be desirable for future talks to achieve a final result which would make a contribution to the cause of world peace without detriment to other states' interests." "Space exploration," Hu Qili noted, "should promote world peace, and its use for military purposes intensifies the arms race. That is why we oppose the Strategic Defense Initiative."

TALKUNOV RECEIVES PRC NPC'S LIU DANGYAN

PM220921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union, received Liu Dangyan, member of the Chinese National People's Congress and director of the PRC Academy of Social Sciences Modern History Institute, 20 October.

Views were exchanged on questions of further development of interparliamentary ties. It was noted that friendly contacts in interstate, economic, cultural, and other spheres have recently received a new boost and serve to strengthen relations between the two countries' peoples.

Taking part in the friendly talk were M.L. Titarenko, director of the USSR Academy of SCiences Far East Institute, other officials, and Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR.

KAPITSA ON GORBACHEV VISIT, REYKJAVIK SUMMIT

Talks With Yanai

OW201149 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa said Monday the Kremlin is preparing for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Japan but did not specify a date, a foreign minister official said.

Kapitsa told Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Shinichi Yanai the exact date will be disclosed soon, the official said.

The disclosure is expected to come November 13 or 14 when Japan and the Soviets hold high-level consultations in Moscow, the official said.

Japan proposed that Gorbachev visit by the end of January, but uncertainty over the next summit meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Gorbachev had stalled fixing a date.

Kapitsa said, ''the visit will not take place this year,'' adding, '' it should provide fruitful results,'' the official said.

Yanai said Japan considers Gorbachev's visit will bring about a turning point in Japan-Soviet relations and repeated Japan's position that the meeting should produce positive results on the northern territorial issue.

But Kapitsa was quoted as suggesting that the issue must not be a precondition for the meeting between Gorbachev and Prime Minster Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Japan claims its territorial right over the northern islands -- four islands east of Hokkaido which fell into the hands of the Soviets at the end of world war II.

Kapitsa, a special soviet envoy here on a four-day visit since Sunday to brief Japan on the outcome of the U.S. -Soviet summit in Reykjavik, Iceland on October 11-12, said the Soviet Union had proposed in the summit on disarmament programs as a package, which contained a 50 percent reduction in strategic nuclear weapons, a zero option of intermediate-range missiles in Europe and reduction of them in Asia and confinement on [as received] a laboratory research and tests of strategic defense initiative (SDI).

The Soviet Union had been opposed in the summit to ground and space tests of SDI and asked the U.S. to remain in the Antiballistic Missile (AMB) Treaty over 10 years, he said. But that had caused an obstacle in the negotiations with the U.S. in Reykjavik, Kapitsa was quoted as telling Yanai.

It is regretted that the summit failed to conclude agreements, but efforts can and must be continued, Kapitsa said, adding that progress (on disarmament) can be expected because of the (potential) agreements on a high level (reached in the summit), the official said.

Yanai said Japan expects both superpowers to produce positive results, starting from the high-level agreements, the official said.

But Yanai showed regret over Soviet linkage between inf, strategic nuclear weapons and SDI. He also said Japan remains unchanged in seeking a zero option of SS-20 missiles on a global basis, the official said.

NHK Interview

OW211400 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 21 Oct 86

[From the "New Center 9" program; interview "conducted recently" with Mikhail Stepanovich Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, by NHK Newscaster Taro Kimura; Kapitsa shown seated in unidentified office speaking in Russian; Kimura shown in televisin studio speaking in English, with Japanese subtitles for both shown on screen; Kapitsa remarks translated from the Russian, Kimura' transcribed from English -- recorded]

[Text] [Kimura] I actually returned from Reykjavik recently very disappointed. I wonder what is your view on having those two leaders meet again very soon?

[Kapitsa] I think you have grounds for disappointment, but you have no grounds for not being an optimist. We were also disappointed by the fact that in Reykjavik the leaders of the two powers were very close to an agreement on liquidating, on reducing and liquidating strategic arms, very close to an agreement on intermediate-range missiles, but everything was frustrated due to the U.S. insistence on its program for creating space arms. We cannot agree with this.

[Kimura] This SDI problem is really confusing. You have said now that it has to be packaged with the other issue. But I understand Mr Karpov in Europe -- he is the chief negotiator -- he said recently in Great Britain and in Germany that it could be separate deal [as heard]. I mean, which represents the USSR policy? Which voice?

[Kapitsa] Karpov's position, Karpov's statement was interpreted incorrectly. Karpov did not make a statement like this. We believe all three elements must be fixed and all three agreements signed simultaneously -- the agreement on reducing and subsequently liquidating nuclear arms, the agreement on intermediate-range missiles, and the agreement on observing the ABM treaty for a 10-day period. This is the package.

I must say that I was most disappointed by Japan's position in this regard. It would seem that Japan would be interested in the most rapid liquidation of nuclear arms. But as a result of the talks that I have had, at least until today, I have come to hold the opinion that Japan is defending the U.S. position. One can be an ally, one can even be a good ally. But one must have one's own independent foreign policy.

[Kimura] You have mentioned about your relations with Japan. I was just about to come to that point. I understand you have said to Mr Yanai yesterday that the situation surrounding Japan and, USSR situation has been clarified recently. It is very confusing to us. Can you clarify what situation has been clarified?

[Kapitsa] It was cleared up in the sense that Gorbachev's visit to the United States will not occur in the nearest time [v blishaysheye vremya]. It was also cleared up in the sense that after our visit to India, we will seriously start preparing for a visit to Japan. I am not prepared right now to tell my Japanese friends when this visit will take place, but I wan to say that the visit will take place; it will take place. We are preparing for it.

When I met Japanse officials yesterday, I also called on them to prepare very seriously for this visit.

Meetings of such major leaders as those of the Soviet Union and Japan are very major events, and it is very important that as a result of this visit there are good results.

[Kimura] But don't you think the situation is reversed rather than clarified, as just you said that Japan being allied to the United States and also committed herself to take part in developing SDI, the situation seems to be very difficult for Japan to welcome Mr Gorbachev at this time.

[Kapitsa] I had in mind not the political situation in this case but the time factor. the General Secretary's visit to the United States will not take place in the near future so there is some free time.

[Kimura] It may view for the others as USSR is trying to strike an wedge between Japan and the United States by Gorbachev's visit to Japan.

[Kapitsa] If someone in Japan thinks this, then let us agree as follows; that Comrade Gorbachev's visit to Japan will take place after Comrade Gorbachev's visit to the United States. And it is now known when Gorbachev will visit the United States. If we put the question only this way, you will see that we are not planning to drive any wedge into relations between the United States and the Soviet Union [as heard: Japanese subtitles substitute "Japan" for "Soviet Union"]

[Kimura] What fruit can we expect by the outcome of Mr Gorbachev visiting Japan?

[Kapitsa] More mutual understanding, more friendship with each other, and further elimination of the existing feeling of distrust.

[Kimura] You did not mention the territorial problem. I know it is a touchy issue, but Mr Gorbachev, after Vladivostok speech, Soviet Union gave territorial concesssion to China by saying it is merely clarifying the border line. I think it is very wise terminology. Is there room for such a wise terminology between Japan and USSR?

[Kapitsa] One cannot put the question this way. We are ready with China to demarcate the border along the navigational channel. The point of the matter is that in accordance with the 1860 and 1861 treaties, the border runs somewhat closer to the Chinese side, the red line, so to speak. We are prepared to move it to the navigational channel. And we made this proposal back in 1964.

[Kimura] My point of my question was that whether the Soviet Union is ready to move their, what you call your border to the North so that we could get those islands back

[Kapitsa] Our position is that postwar settlements should be left alone. And we have no other position, nor will we have another one.

[Kimura] I see. Well, Vice Foreign Minister Kapitsa, I think we share a different view in many places, but thank you very much for being with us. I appreciate it.

[Kapitsa] Thank you.

Departs Tokyo

OW220417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 22 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa left Japan from Narita Airport Wednesday morning after a visit from Sunday. He was here to brief Japanese government officials about the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik, Iceland, October 11-12.

KIM IL-SONG'S DEPARTURE FOR MOSCOW REPORTED

LD220740 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 TASS -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, has left here today for Moscow on a friendly visit at the invitation of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the airport he was seen off by Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central committee, members and alternate members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the party Central Committee.

GREETINGS TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED WITH JAPAN

LD202245 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- The foreign ministries of the USSR and Japan exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the joint Soviet-Japanese Declaration and the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The telegram by the USSR Foreign Ministry says that the USSR and Japan gained vast experience of mutually beneficial cooperation in various spheres in the past 30 years. People in the USSR receive with satisfaction the turn for the better which made itself felt recently in Soviet-Japanese relations, and stand for imparting a stable character to it.

It expresses confidence that given good will and realistic approach from both sides, the USSR and Japan can achieve genuine goodneighborship and mutual understanding, improve interaction in solving mankind's vital problems, which would meet our peoples' interests and the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

The telegram by Japan's Foreign Minister Tadashi Kurinari says that the relations between the USSR and Japan following their normalization in 1956 were on the whole developing in a stable way. Welcoming the emerged tendency towards the improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations, the minister declared for lending to them a truly stable character, for concluding a peace treaty and broadening the political dialogue, including the dialogue at the summit level.

REPORTAGE OF DEMICHEV DELEGATION TO SFRY

IZVESTIYA on Departure

PM211527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politaburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Belgrade 20 October on an official visit at the invitation of the SFRY Federal Assembly.

The delegation comprises USSR Supreme Soviet deputies K.S. Akhmedov, A.N. Girenko, S.A. Revazova, and Yu. Ya. Ruben.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by B.N. Yeltsin, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities respectively; V.P. Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minister; senior USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium workers; and other officials. D. Lazic, SFRY charge d'affaires in the USSR, was among the send-off party.

Arrival in SFRY

LD201321 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade October 20 TASS -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), first vice president of the Presidium off the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of the assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY).

At the airport the delegation were met by Ivo V[illegible]andecic, president of the SFRY Assembly, and by other officials.

Holds Talks With Hasani

PM221003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] A meeting was held between S. Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency and Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is heading a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet in Yugoslavia on an official visit.

Key questions of bilateral relations were discussed. It was noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia is developing successfuly in all directions, its forms are expanding, and it is gaining new content. A joint desire to continue making efforts toward a further consolidation of relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia was expressed, on the basis of the principles and accords consolidated in the documents jointly adoptged.

The heads of the Soviet delegation stressed the immutability of the USSR's course toward an expansion in fruitful cooperation between the two countries, which was confirmed by Mikhail Gorbachev during his meetings and conversations with Yugoslav leaders.

It was pointed out during discussion of international problems that the main task that now faces mankind is the removal of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The new compromise proposals proposed by the Soviet Union at the Reykjavik meeting are of fundamental significance. They carry the struggle for nuclear disarmament to a higher level and open up the possiblity for a major breakthrough in international relations.

Hasani reported on the results of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries in Harare. The sides agreed that the Nonaligned Movement, which also includes Socialist Yugoslavia, is an authoritative progressive force of the present time. It make a weighty and increasing contribution to world politics. V.F. Maltsev, USSR ambassador to the SFRY, took part in the conversation, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Talks With Parliamentarians

PM221051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] Belgrade 21 October -- The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which arrived here for an official visit, held talks with the delegation of the Federal Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Soviet parliamentarians congratulated their Yugoslav comrades on the Belgrade Liberation Day Holiday. It was stressed that the Soviet Union, which bore the brunt of the war, rates highly the significant contribution which the partisans and fighters of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army made to the routing of fascism.

Vrandecic informed the Soviet delegation about the guidelines in the Federal Assembly's activity, the measures to implement the long-term program of economic stabilization adopted in 1983, and touched upon the urgent matters of Yugoslavia's socio-economic development in the light of the decisions of the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Demichev told the Yugoslav parliamentarians about the plans to expedite the Soviet Union's socio-economic development drafted by the 27th CPSU Congress, the work to translate them into life, which has gone under way in the USSR, progress in the restructuring which covers all areas of life in Soviet society, the beginning to which has been set, and the ever growing role and responsibility of the Soviets of people's deputies.

The sides stated with satisfaction that the multi-faceted Soviet-Yugoslav relations resting on the solid foundation of the jointly elaborated principles and accords were developing successfully. They underscored the exceptionally immense importance of the meetings of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of teh CPSU Central Committee, and the leaders of Yugoslavia and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia for a comprehensive development and deepening of Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

Note was made of the important role played by ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the SFRY Federal Assembly in the matter of consolidating the friendship and cooperation of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples. In the sides' general opinion, these ties must be developed and improved.

During the discussion of the international situation the sides confirmed that the USSR and Yugoslavia held identical or close stands on cardinal problems of our time, expressed concern over the persisting tensions in the world, the build-up of the nuclear arms race and the danger of its spread to outer space, and emphasized the role which parliaments are expected to play in the struggle for peace.

The head of the Soviet delegation drew the attention of the Yugoslav parliamentarians to the package of large-scale and far-reaching proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev and opening the way to the removal of the nuclear threat.

These Soviet proposals, once implemented, would make it possible to quickly secure a radical turn for the better in international affairs, to ensure a change in all directions of the work for disarmament, and begin the movement towards non-nuclear world.

The talks stressed that the Eight Conference of Nonaligned Coutries' Heads of State and Government held in Harare made a major contribution to the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism and for the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, the curbing of the arms race, and the development of equitable international cooperation.

The sides expressed their determination to carry on active struggle for peace and for the establishment of an all embracing system of international security.

On the USSR Supreme Soviet's behalf, P.N. Demichev invited an SFRY Federal Assembly Delegation to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The suggestion was accepted with satisfaction. The talks passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Meets Gacic, Zemljaric

LD212226 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade October 21 TASS -- Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, met Radisa Gacic, secretary of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee, in Belgrade today.

The sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of relations between the CPSU and the LCY, which has a decisive impact on the entire complex of the multi-faceted cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The sides expressed the unanimous view of the need further to exert persistent joint efforts to expand and deepen inter-party links and enhance their effectiveness.

Radisa Gacic stated that the LCY approved of and supported the constructive proposals which were put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik.

These proposals, if implemented, would make it possible to bridle the arms race and divert the nuclear threat from mankind, he said. He also stressed that people in Yugoslavia received with deep sympathy the extensive construction work under way in the USSR to give effect to the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress designed to tap in their entirety the advantages inherent in the socialist system, which is of immense importance to all progressive forces of mankind.

Today, the head of the Soviet delegation also conferred with Janez Zemljaric, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. They centered on the discussion of the state of and prospects for Soviet-Yugoslav economic cooperation which is a major component of Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

SFRY Coverage

For Yugoslav reportage on the visit to the SFRY by Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet and candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo, see the Yugoslavia section of the 20 October issue of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRAVDA NOTES RENOVICA REMARKS ON SFRY'S PROBLEMS

PM141225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "At LCY Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct -- The leading ideological and political role played by the party, as the vanguard of the working class, in the implementation of the 13th LCY Congress decisions is the main condition of successful activity by the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia [SAWPY], Mr. Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has said. He was addressing a LCY Central Committee plenum which discussed the role and tasks of the LCY in the activity of the SAWPY, the country's largest sociopolitical organization.

Considering the difficult economic situation and the lag in the development of socialist self-management, he pointed out, the LCY must consistently and uncompromisingly overcome differences between what is said and what is achieved, while at the same time improving the standard of organization, the methods, and the substance of its work and operating in the forefront of the socialist forces as a bonding force in the struggle to achieve the goals set, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES OUTGOING ROMANIAN ENVOY

LD220113 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Oct 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze today received Traian Dudas, member of the RCP Central Committee, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Soviet Union, in connection with his final departure for home. In a conversation which passed in a warm friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed with the consistent development of relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Romania.

POLISH PREMIER CITED ON SOLIDARITY 'PROVOCATION'

PM151629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the People's Interests"]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct -- The USSR's persistent striving to ensure peace on the European continent and throughout the world commands universal respect, has the resolute support of the Polish people, state, and party, the entire socialist community, and all the world's progressive forces, Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, has stated. He was speaking at the report and election conference of the Warsaw PZPR organization.

In proposing to hold the Reykjavik meeting, the Polish head of government said, the USSR was proceeding from the desire to restore the spirit of Geneva and open the way to the achievement of concrete and important results. The numerous Soviet peace initiatives put forward recently leave no doubt as to the intentions of the leadership of the CPSU and the Land of the Soviets.

The speaker further noted that today it is becoming clear to all objective observers of events in the international arena that in recent years a dangerous, bellicose policy has clearly gained the upper hand in the United States. Counterproposals are being put forward across the ocean which do not take into consideration the interests of the partner in the dialogue.

As Z. Messner emphasized, Poland's entire foreign policy is subordinated to the single aim of struggling, together with the socialist communist countries, for an improvement in the climate of international relations and the preservation and consolidation of peace. The next step on the way to strengthening friendship and cooperation between Poland and the USSR is the visit to our country by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Concerning internal political questions, the head of the Polish government said that the most important consideration now is to ensure a high level of effectiveness in fulfilling the party decisions. As experience shows, we are still not effective enough. The party's fundamental obligation is to struggle against those things which hamper the full utilization of socialism's potential, slow down progress, and impede the search for the best ways of realizing the development strategy.

We all realize, the speaker condinued, that to overcome present economic difficulties and bring the country onto the path of accelerated economic development requries calm, creative efforts from the whole people and the prevention of destructive actions which disrupt the smooth rhythm of social labor. Not by chance have the socialist state's enemies made attempts to return to instability. The creation in Gdansk of the "interim council" of "Solidarity" is an attempt to legitimize now-compromised antistate underground structures. We shall curtail attempts at political provocation, using all the means which the laws grant us. Our party's policy line accords with the Polish people's interests, Z. Messner declared.

REPORTAGE ON DENMARK'S SCHLUTER TALKS IN MOSCOW

Ryzhkov, Schluter Toasts

PM221109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

["In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- A dinner was given in the Kremlin today for Poul Schluter, prime minister of Denmark, and his wife on behalf of the Soviet Government.

Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his wife; G.A. Aliyev; N.V. Talyzin; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers; chairmen of USSR State Committees; and other officials.

During the dinner held in a friendly atmosphere Nikolay Ryzhkov and Poul Schluter exchanged speeches that were heard with attention and met with applause.

Poul Schluter arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

TASS on Gromyko-Schluter Talks

LD211610 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- The reality of the nuclear missile age necessitates not only new thinking but also a new level of responsibility in the questions of saving life on earth. Politicians are obliged to really show the readiness to practical steps, to the quests of arrangements on questions of ridding humanity of the threat of nuclear catastrophe. This was said by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko during his conversation in the Kremlin today with head of the Danish Government Poul Schluter.

The Soviet leadership, Andrey Gromyko said, showed precisely such a level of responsibility at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and President of the United States Ronald Reagan.

It was declared by the Soviet side that the USSR and the USA bear, as before, special responsibility for the state of affairs in the world. If agreement on the elimination of nuclear arms is reached, it will be a triumph for entire humanity.

Poul Schluter expressed the opinion that if the arrangement on the elimination of nuclear weapon is reached, the question of reduction of conventional armaments will also arise.

Andrey Gromyko said that the Soviet Union is ready, as ever, to discuss this question, too. From the Soviet viewpoint, the solution of the problem of conventional armaments would be a hundred times easier, if the problem of the elimination of nuclear arms were resolved.

At the request of the Danish side, Andrey Gromyko set out the USSR's stand on the question of the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

'Acute' Talks With Gorbachev

LD211617 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev today had a meeting in the Kremlin with the Prime Minister of Denmark Poul Schluter. The conversation was of the nature of a free, at times acute [Moscow TASS in Russian at 1512 GMT on 21 October in an identical report renders this term as "oftruu"] discussion of the biggest problems of our time.

The results of Reykjavik were in the centre of the discussion. In connection with the unprecedented distortion in the United States of the picture of the meeting there, Mikhail Gorbachev expressed the view that it was desirable to give up the strict confidentiality of the talks with the Americans, on which the latter insist.

Mikhail Gorbachev, informed the prime minister of the development of the events, said that the three major Soviet proposals, including the question of strengthening the ABM treaty, were made at the very beginning of the meeting, that all were presented in a package, in interconnection, and also substantiated the logic of this approach: If nuclear arms are eliminated one must have full guarantee against attempts to gain military superiority by way of outer space.

The Soviet proposals contained an unprecedented readiness for compromise, for concessions on an equal basis. But they were confronted with the old Geneva positions and it became clear that the American delegation had not brought with it a single new idea, nothing that could be described as serious. So it was necessary to overcome a very strong resistance before it became possible to advance in the question of reducing and eliminating nuclear arms although here too the discussion was conducted not without attempts to "outplay the Russians."

The question of the SDI was a point at issue throughout the meeting. It did not surface somewhere in the end as they in the United States are now trying to say. And it was exactly the desire of the American leadership to achieve military superiority on the basis of the SDI that was the reason why accords of truly historical importance, a breakthrough were not achieved.

Yet never before and nowhere has so much ground been covered in questions of disarmament. Reykjavik yielded a wealth of experience, our common experience. Now everybody can see better the situation in which the world has found itself, to visualise the real contours of the new situation from which there is no return. And problems of war and peace can be solved only proceeding from a correct understanding of this new situation.

This was received with tremendous satisfaction throughout the world. But there is already concern in some NATO quarters: "How are we going to live without nuclear arms, can't we return to the old positions?"

The meeting in Reykjavik, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, was not only a success but also an event which highlighted the existence of stubborn resistance, and not only of the United States, to the cause of real disarmament.

Poul Schluter raised the question of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe. In reply Mikhail Gorbachev said that the elimination of nuclear arms is viewed as a part of the overall process of disarmament, including also conventional and chemical weapons. The West European governments continue to "voice concern" and this despite the fact that for so many months already we are waiting for their response to the major Budapest initiative of the Warsaw Treaty countries. It is not time, he went on, to form working groups of NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries that could tackle this concretely.

Much attention was given to principled questions of the competition of the two systems, to regional problems and humanitarian aspects of international life. Mikhail Gorbachev called in question the confidence of the West in the capitalist system since its exponents, contrary to the Helsinki accords, try to use the modern possibilities of mutual exchange for interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries, for undermining the values created by their peoples on the basis of their own choice.

The attempts to explain regional conflicts by references to the "hand of Moscow" are a result, just as in questions of disarmament, of the old thinking which prevents one from understanding the new realities and, consequently, from formulating a policy worthy of this term.

The mistakes of historical scope made by mankind in the past were rectifiable, Mikhail Gorbachev said. Now, in the nuclear-space age, there will be nobody around to do that. Herein lies the fundamental novelty of the situation. Many things are still in short supply in the world but what is especially lacking and what is vitally necessary is the ability to think and act in a new way.

On recalling the plan of influential circles in the United States to exhaust the USSR economically by means of he arms race Mikhail Gorbachev told Poul Schluter about the major programmes of modernizing the Soviet economy, about the social transformations and the restructuring in the political and spiritual sphere which have already been started and which will be accomplished. A most powerful breakthrough along the main directions of the scientific and technological revolution is in the making. The Soviet people have the gifted minds, talents, the youthful energy and enthusiasm to make full use of the socialist society's potential.

In conclusion the interlocutors wished the two countries success in their development along the roads chosen by their peoples and declared for the deepening of the goodneighbourly, mutually advantageous and traditionally peaceful relations between the USSR and Denmark.

MOZAMBICAN COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCES MACHEL DEATH

LD210820 Moscow TASS in English 0554 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Maputo October 21 TASS -- Radio Mozambique has read a joint communique of the Politburo of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of Mozambique on the tragic death in a plane crash of Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo party and president of Mozambique.

The crash occurred in South African territory five kilometres from the Mozambican town of Namaacha as the plane carrying the president from Zambia where he led the Mozambian delegation to talks with the leaders of Zambia, Angola and Zaire was flying towards Maputo.

The communique said that among the dead were Alcantara Santos, minister of Transport and Communications, Jose Carlos Labo, deputy foreign minister, and other members of the Mozambican delegation.

Ten people survived the crash. Some of them sustained injuries and were in grave condition. The circumstances of the crash were being investigated.

The communique said that the tragedy struck at a difficult period in the country's history when Mozambique was subjected to attack from the most reactionary forces bent on destroying the country's independence and the revolutionary gains of the Mozambican people.

The Politburo of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of Mozambique called on all Mozambicans to rally round the leadership of the party and the government to defend Mozambique's territorial integrity and revolutionary gains, to give a rebuff to enemies of national unity.

A 60-day national mourning was proclaimed in connection with the tragic death of Machel.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES MOZAMBICAN AMBASSADOR

LD211502 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Goncalves Rafael Sengo, ambassador of the People's Republic of Mozambique, at the latter's request.

On behalf of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Frelimo party, the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the ambassador told of the tragic death in an air crash on 19 October of President Samora Machel. In reply, Eduard Shevardnadze expressed the profound condolences of the Soviet leadership in connection with the tragic death of President Samora Machel, distinguished leader of the national liberation movement, statesman and politician of Africa, and a great friend of the Soviet Union.

GROMYKO RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

PM200843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Asrat Wolde, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee and Ethiopian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, who was presenting his credentials, 15 October. Presenting his credentials, Asrat Wolde stated: "On behalf of my country's leadership I plege to strengthen friendship between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia and I will do everything in my power to achieve this. I am confident that during my stay in the Soviet Union the Soviet people, the Soviet Government, and the CPSU will help me in carrying out my tasks."

Accepting the Ethiopian ambassador's credentials. A.A. Gromyko said: "We are pleased to welcome you to the Soviet Union as Ethiopian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

"Both countries -- yours and ours -- have made great strides in developing relations in all avenues. Soviet-Ethiopian ties acquired qualitatively new content after the 1974 Ethiopian Revolution. I think that we have grounds for stating that our relations are genuinely friendly. They are full of healthy and rich content and are developing along an ascending path on the basis of the 1978 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

"As for international affairs and foreign policy, I think it would be right to say that both of us are today in the same rank of states which are waging an active struggle to maintain and strengthen peace and prevent nuclear war.

"We make a very high assessment of Ethiopia's support for Soviet proposals and initiatives -- including the recent proposals set before the entire world by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, including those at Reykjavik.

"Soviet-Ethiopian party ties are well-established and are growing stronger. Both parties -- both the CPSU and the WPE -- are striving to develop an strengthen these ties still further.

"In your activity aimed at further developing friendly relations between our countries you will meet with every possible assistance from the Soviet side."

After the presentation of credentials there was a warm and friendly talk between A.A. Gromyko and Asrat Wolde.

Yukalov Received by Mengistu

LD211909 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Addis Ababa October 21 TASS -- Revolutionary Ethiopia fully supports the Soviet Union's position on nuclear disarmament and its tireless efforts to strengthen peace on erth, said Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council. [paragraph continues]

He received Yuriy Yukalov, special Soviet representative, here on Monday. During the meeting Yukalov informed the Ethiopian leader in detail about the way the USSR leadership appraises the results of the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik.

The USSR's peaceable foreign policy, Mengistu Haile Mariam said, is in the interests of all peoples of the world who want peace.

KAPITSA MEETS WITH ZIMBABWE EDUCATION MINISTER

PM131359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 86 Morning Edition

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] D. Mutumbuka, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front Party, minister of education, and chairman of the Zimbabwe National Commission for UNESCO, met 9 October with M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister and chairman of the USSR UNESCO Commission. Questions of bilateral cooperation and the two countries' participation in UNESCO activities were discussed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

SOROKIN-LED DELEGATION TRAVELS TO TANZANIA

Received by Defense Minister

PM161555 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Meetings Held"]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 15 Oct -- Salim Ahmed Salim, deputy prime minister and defense minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, has received here a delegation of leading political workers of the USSR Armed Forces headed by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

On the same day meetings were held with A. Natepe, chief political commissar of the Tanzanian People's Defense Forces, and D. Mwakawago, member of the Revolutionary Party National Executive Committee Central Committee and Tanzanian labor minister.

Departs Tanzania

LD210911 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Dar Es Salaam October 21 TASS -- A delegation of senior political officers of the armed forces of the USSR has ended its visit to Tanzania. The delegation, led by alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy Admiral A. Sorokin, stayed here at the invitation of the Defence Ministry of the United Republic of Tanzania.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by member of the Central Committee of the revolutionary party, chief Political Commissioner of the People's Defence Forces of Tanzania A.S. Natepe, other military leaders.
(-GL-)

NICARAGUA OPENS PROCEEDINGS AGAINST HASENFUS

LD211538 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Managua October 21 TASS -- American pilot Eugene Hasenfus, who participated in numerous aerial missions on orders from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to supply the Somocista gangs with weaponry, has gone to trial here today. On October 5, when Hasenfus was making his 10th flight over Nicaraguan territory, his plane was shot down and the pilot himself taken prisoner.

Opening the trial, Nicaraguan Justice Minister Rodrigo Reyes read the text of the indictment drawn up by the Sandinista government against the American mercenary. The document stresses that the Hasenfus case was fresh evidence of the open act of aggression of the United States against Nicaragua. Washington, which has unleashed an undeclared war against that country, is grossly violating basic international norms and the principles of the United Nations and the Organisation of American States.

Those who are recruited and paid by the United States who participate in that war are mercenaries and those who recruit them the engineers of their crimes. The war that is being waged by the U.S. mercenaries against the civilian population is an undisguised act of aggression. These actions should be viewed as an international crime against peace, security and the independence of the peoples.

It was established, inter alia, on the basis of the evidence given by Hasenfus himself, that he had been recruited by the Central Intelligence Agency last June to perform secret overflights of Nicaraguan territory to ship weapons and military hardware to Somocista gangs. The contras, taking orders from the CIA, are conducting armed operations in Nicaragua with a view to seizing a part of the territory of the country and establishing an "interim government" on it. The U.S. mercenaries would like to divide the Nicaraguan state and deny it independence. Hasenfus, as one of the executors of the interventionist plan, ought to stand trial as a terrorist. Moreover, he is charged with violations of the social order and security of Nicaragua because he had been supplying weapons to bandits who used them against the lawful Nicaraguan Government and the population of the country.

Moscow Commentary on Trials

LD211941 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Igor Surguchev commentary]

[Text] [Announcer] The trial of U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus begins today in the peoples' anti-Somoza tribunal in Managua. As is known, he was taken prisoner by the Nicaraguan authorities 2 weeks ago, when the plane he was in was shot down over the territory of Nicaragua. The government of that country considers Hasenfus to be a prisoner-of-war. He will be accused of direct participation in the undeclared war which the U.S. Administration is waging against the Nicaraguan people. Igor Surguchev is at the microphone:

The criminal aggression against revolutionary Nicaragua, which is being carried out with the direct and active connivance of the United States, is taking many victims among the Nicaraguans. Moreover, the victims are mainly peaceful inhabitants. It is causing enormous damage to the republic's national economy.

But it has another aspect, too, which official Washington prefers to remain silent about and prefers to hide from the American public and the world community. It is the direct participation of Americans in the undeclared war, with all the consequences that ensue from it.

The sad destiny of three Americans who were passengers in the plane that was shot down is merely a harbinger of the consequences -- extremely painful for the United States -- that are threatened by the present course of the administration toward an escalation of the anti-Nicaraguan campaign. U.S. citizens are having to pay for it, too. And not only in dollars! Hasenfus's two colleagues paid with their lives, and he himself will have to answer for his actions before the Nicaraguan people, according to the full severity of the republic's laws. Legal circles consider that for invading Nicaraguan airspace, with the aim of delivering military supplies to the contras who are guilty of bloody terror against the peaceful population, Hasenfus may be sentenced to 30 years in prison. It is true that Ortega, the Nicaraguan head of state, said in an interview for the U.S. TV company CBS that the court will take account of the fact that the defendent is himself a victim of the White House's aggressive policy toward Nicaragua.

Indeed, the trial opening in Managua is a trial not so much of Hasenfus per se, as of the instigators and organizers of the undeclared war who meet in Washington government offices. Documents which have fallen into the hands of the Nicaraguan authorities, and other materials collected by them, and also Hasenfus's testimony, and his wife's statement, prove irrefutably the direct connivance of the U.S. Administration in unlawful, hostile actions against the legitimate government and people of Nicaragua, and its responsibility for them. And the White House's pathetic attempts to pretend that this CIA agent, and others, who are still waiting to go into the dock, are private individuals in no way connected with the government, allegedly acting exclusively on their own initiative, are futile. Official Washington's reluctance to acknowledge its responsibility for the fate of Hasenfus and others like him also indicates that the incompatibility of their policy as regards the homeland of Sandino with the elementary norms of international law is well realized on the Potomac.

VISIT OF CUBAN TRANSPORTATION MINISTER

FL261822 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Today Diocles Torralba, Cuban vice president of the Council of Ministers and Transportation Minister, was received by Geydar Aliyev, Soviet acting prime minister. During the meeting, Aliyev and Torralba discussed matters related with cargo transportation between Cuba and the Soviet Union, which reaches 24 million tons a year, and other related issues. These are the main objectives of the Cuban leader's visit to the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON GOSR JUBILEE SLOGANS

PM201509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Shock Work at the End of the Year"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution were published in the press yesterday. We are greeting the country's anniversary with a sense of pride in all that has been done and measure our progress against what remains to be done to make our motherland mightier and more beautiful. The Central Committee's slogans call on working people by stubborn and conscientious work to fulfill the 27th Party Congress' historic decisions:

Citizens of the Land of the Soviets! Restructuring is a matter for each and everyone! Actively establish revolutionary transformations in the economy and in all spheres of social life!

The acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development requires profound changes, primarily in the national economy. The party urges people to struggle for high quality of output and the honor of the Soviet brandmark, to be thrifty, and to show greater responsibility for the end results of labor.

Three-fourths of the 1st year of the 5-year plan are over. How are these tasks being fulfilled in practice? The USSR Central Statistical Administration's report on the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Develoment of the USSR for the first 9 months of 1986 demonstrates that positive changes are taking place. The process of restructuring is gathering momentum increasingly confidently. The indicators of the development of many sectors of the national economy exceed the corresponding rates for last year and the plan targets for this year. National income has increased by R18 billion or 4.3 percent. The commissioning of fixed capital out of state capital investments has increased by R8.5 billion and labor productivity in industry has risen 4.8 percent.

During this period the volume of industrial production increased by R31 billion or 5.2 percent, which is higher than the plan targets. There has been an improvement in the fulfillment of targets for the production of the most important types of output and contractual commitments for deliveries. Even within the 1st year of the 5-year plan the country is reaching the average annual targets for the 5-year plan for the rate of production development. In the agro-industrial complex intensive techniques and other scientific achievements are being introduced more actively. Increased crop and livestock output has been obtained.

Another most important feature of the labor achievements is the intensification of the social thrust in the development of the economy and the further raising of the people's material living standard. National income used for consumption and accumulation has increased 3.7 percent. The average monthly money wages of workers and employees in the national economy amounted to R194 and kolkhoz members' labor remuneration rose 4 percent. The raising of rates of pay and salaries for educators and teachers of a number of academic institutions has been completed. The labor remuneration of designers, technologists, and scientific workers is being improved. Commodity exchange has increased, the structure of the people's consumption has improved, and the scale of housing and sociocultural construction has expanded.

At the same time there are still many unused reserves in each republic and each sector. [paragraph continues]

Although the 9-month plan has been fulfilled as a whole, industry did not cope with the September target. The plan for oil extraction and the production of mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics, color television sets, and other goods has not been fulfilled. Serious backlogs have occurred in the fulfillment of targets in terms of the itemized product list. By no means all contractual commitments for supplies have been carried out within the set schedule. The commissioning of many new production capacities is delayed. The commissioned amount of housing and other projects in the social sphere is below plan.

Machine builders are in the front ranks of those people struggling for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Their duty, as the CPSU Central Committee slogans note, is to create new, highly productive, and reliable machines and equipment. Here, too, however, the reserves have by no means been fully used and work to improve the technical standard, quality, and reliability of products is not being conducted on the necessary scale. Despite the increase in consumer goods production many of these goods, particularly complex household equipment, clothing, and footwear, are giving rise to serious complaints by customers.

The party's slogans focus the attention of sector workers on the main areas. For workers in the oil, gas, coal, and metallurgical industries, this means reliably ensuring that the economy's needs for fuel, raw materials, and other materials are met. For agro-industiral complex workers this means improving the country's food supply and increasing the productivity of fields and livestock units. For construction workers it means the high-quality and prompt commissioning of facilities in the production and social spheres.

The final quarter of the year is a most intensive one at construction sites. At the moment the concentration of resources at many projects nearing completion is inadequate and the level of target fulfillment is lower than for construction as a whole. The situation must be rectified soon. All the projects nearing completion this year must be finished and commissioned and be certified either excellent or good. This will also determine to a great extent the planned and rhythmical working of future industrial production units and fuel, energy, agricultural, and other facilities.

From the beginning of 1987 all industrial sectors are transferring to work in new economic management conditions. There will be further development of autonomous financing, the collective contract, and orientation toward the end results of labor. This means that in the time remaining, party committees and economic organizations must step up the preparatory work connected with the intensification of economic methods of management. The broadening of the rights and economic independence of associations and enterprises requires that the focus of organizational work be shifted directly to labor collectives.

The party urges the Land of the Soviets' workers to strengthen the cause of socialism and peace by shock work on the labor front of the 5-year plan.

Not much time remains before the end of the year. It is the duty of each labor collective to make maximum use of it. The words of CPSU Central Committee slogan are addressed to each of us:

Working people of the Soviet Union! Develop socialist competition! Enhance the rate of progression and do not permit complacency and placidity! Let us fulfill the 1986 plan targets! Let us ensure a good start for the 12th 5-Year Plan!

UKRAINIAN CP CC URGES, REPRIMANDS OFFICIALS

AU080858 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Oct 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the progress made by the republic's party organizations in the accountability and election campaign. it was noted that, on the whole, the accountability and election meetings were well-organized, and have been held in an atmosphere of efficiency and of increased activity by communists. The participants in the meetings are discussing in a principled and interested way the progress made in implementing the decisions of the 27th party congress and of the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee plenum, the plans for the 12th 5-year period; they are analyzing the first steps made in restructuring organizational and political work, and are determining concrete measures to accomplish the tasks confronting collectives.

At the same time, it was noted that in the city of Kiev, in Vinnitsa, Dnepropetrovsk, the Crimea, Kirovograd, Nikolayev, Cherkassy, and other oblasts, the meetings lacked proper acuity. There were not thorough in analyzing the work, were not exacting in evaluating the occurring breaches of discipline, the manifestations of mismanagement and slackness. Measures have not been taken to comply with critical remarks and proposals. The assistance given by party committees in preparations for meetings and in holding them was insufficient.

The Central Committee has requested party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms to scrutinize the progress made in the accountability and election campaign and to see to it that they are held at a high level. Party committees have been instructed to look into the activity of those party organizations in which the meetings were held in a formal way, to properly assess these facts, and to give practical assistance; to operatively generalize critical remarks made by the communists at the meetings; and to organize training for the newly elected aktivists. The mass media should better highlight the accountability and election campaign.

The Central Committee has examined the way Cherkassy Obkom implemented the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress on restructuring mass political work and on strengthening its links with life. It was noted that, in restructuring the work, the oblast's party committees and basic organizations were still slow and lacked the necessary vigor and purposefulness, and have not met the requirements made by the 27th Party Congress. Comrade G.V. Sukhovershko, obkom secretary, and Comrade V.P. Myslyuk, chief of the obkom's propaganda and agitation department, have been poorly and superficially engaged in restructuring ideological work. They do not go deeply into the problems of education, and do not give proper practical assistance to party committees and basic organizations.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has obligated party obkoms to eliminate the shortcomings and omissions occurring in mass political work, and to ensure that this work radically improves; to organize for ideological cadres and aktivists a systematic training in effective forms and methods of educational work, and to provide them with the best experience; to promote by all means publicity and openness in discussing imminent problems; to tighten links between party committees and basic organizations, on the one hand, and the masses, on the other; to efficiently respond to remarks and proposals made by the working people, to treat the needs of the latter in a sensitive way, and to resolutely fight against the attempts to suppress criticism, fight against conservatism and bureaucratism.

The Central Committee has examined the progress made by the Ukrainian Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress on accelerating scientific-technological progress and on improving production efficiency and the quality of goods. The adopted decision noted that the work performed in this field has not met the present requirements. The branch has been developing primarily on an extensive basis. The plans for capital investments have been underfulfilled year in and year out. The rates of renewing fixed assets have been low. The struggle against mismanagement has not been organized everywhere. Waste-free technologies and resource-saving equipment have been applied poorly.

No substantial changes have taken place in the style and methods of managing the branch. Corrections are being made without reason, and there are breaches in contract discipline. Progressive forms of labor organization and payments are being adopted too slowly. The democratization of production control has been insufficient. The role of labor collectives in organizing socialist competitions has been diminished. Serious shortcomings are being incurred in the selection, distribution, and education of cadres. Questions concerning the provision of housing for the working people are being settled poorly.

The leadership of the main administration lacks self-criticism in evaluating the results of its work, and lacks initiative and persistence in intensifying the branch. The party bureau (under Comrade V.V. Gudym) has failed to establish control over the course of restructuring the style and methods of work, and has not been very exacting with regard to the results of the activity performed by the management apparatus.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has severaly warned Comrade G.Ye. Lesnichiy, chief of the Ukrainian Main Administration of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, and Comrade N.I. Notsenko, the former's deputy, and requested them as soon as possible to eliminate the shortcomings noted, and to persistently restructure the style and methods of work. It is essential to expand the rights and independence of enterprises, and to promote democratic forms of production control. The department has been instructed, by the end of the 12th 5-year period, to significantly increase the thoroughness of oil processing, to stop the production of low-octaine gasoline, to increase the production of steel-belted tires by 50 percent, and to double the output of high-quality goods. Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk, Zaporozhye, Ivano-Frankovsk, Kiev, Lvov, Odessa, Poltava, Sumy, Kherson, and Chernovtsy Obkoms, as well as Kiev Gorkom, have been instructed to give party organizations at petroleum refining and petrochemical enterprises practical assistance in organizing the implementation of the present decision.

Criticizes Zaporozhye Gorkom

AU201454 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 13 Oct 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined pledges assumed by the Prikarpatles Timber Procuring Association for providing each family with a separate apartment or a family house, as well as for social development in the 12th 5-year period. [passage omitted]

A report was listened to on the work performed by Zaporozhye Gorkom to increase the responsibility of association and enterpise leaders for fulfilling the plans and for contract deliveries. [paragraph continues]

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee noted that, in the work performed to restructure economic management, the gorkom, raykoms, and basic party organizations still have not met the directives of the 27th party congress and the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee plenum. Exactingness with regard to plan fulfillment, the production of high-quality goods, the observance of schedules, and the application of economic management methods is still low. A number of leaders apply old standards to their work just to meet overall targets. The satisfaction of national economic needs for high-quality goods, stipulated for by contracts and orders, still has not become a management rule for many of them. Many enterprises are falling short of pledges assumed with regard to customers. The existing material incentives and conditions for socialist competitions are still insufficient for this purpose.

The Central Committee has found the gorkom's work in this respect unsatisfactory, has called the attention of the gorkom bureau and of Comrade P.M. Vanat, gorkom first secretary, personally to slowness in restructuring the party leadership, and has requested them to examine the progress made by each collective in restructuring and to invigorate party organizations in implementing the party's political directives set forth by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev during his meetings with Krasnodar and Stavropol Kray aktivists.

Zaporozhye Obkom has been requested to render practical assistance to the gorkom and raykoms in eliminating the shortcomings and in hastening the restructuring of party work. [passage omitted]

PRAVDA REPORTS CRITICISMS VOICED AT UZBEK PLENUM

PM071101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[V. Artemenko report: "Advancing With the Target in Sight; At the Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee]

[Text] Tashkent -- A routine plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee has discussed the tasks of the republic's party organizations in further improving the effectiveness of ideological work in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress demands. Delivering the report, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, said:

"A difficult ideological situation has emerged in the republic. Today the primary task for our party organization is to learn serious lessons from the past and to restructure the thinking and attitudes to work of all cadres and working people more rapidly. Consequently we must break more boldly with everything obsolete and stagnant, assert criticism, self-criticism, social justice, and innovation, and intensify patriotic and international education."

The main speaker noted that certain positive results have recently been achieved in this direction. This year for the first time in many years more than 900 enterprises are fulfilling their plans in terms of all indicators. There are more and more labor collectives like the Uchkurgan Oil Extraction Plant, the Kuvinskiy Furniture Combine, and the Bekabad Grain Plant where there have been no violations of labor discipline among the working people.

But there are still many party committees, ministries, and departments in the republic which do not yet attach proper importance to the restructuring of political education work, tolerate slackness and indiscipline, and give up in the face of difficulties. Attention was drawn to this by R. Ivanushkina, sewing machine operator at the Karshi Sewn Goods Association; R. Khudaybergenova, chairman of Khorezm Oblispolkom, and others.

Many lectures have been held recently and there have been many talks and other propaganda events to strengthen production and labor discipline. But what have been the returns? Mismanagement, nonproduction expenditure, and wastage of work time continue to do great damage to the republic's economy.

The plenum participants rightly rebuked many leaders for their lack of commitment and irresponsibility, which lead to major shortcomings in ideological work. N. Turapov, first secretary of Kashka-Darya party obkom; and I. Dzhabbarov, first secretary of Bukhara party obkom, were particularly criticized for this. Or take the following question: Why are the republic State Agro-Industrial Committee and its leader I. Dzhurabekov currently unable to achieve great deal? Because there is a lot of frenetic bustle and a lot of directives, papers, and circulars, but insufficient real educational work with people.

All the speakers at the plenum were unanimous in their appraisal that today we need to turn more resolutely toward questions of education in the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and primary party organizations. In preparing for the plenum, the republic Communist Party Central Committee studied the state of ideological work in a number of oblasts and rayons. The conclusion was that many decisions are being made but work has not yet noticeably improved everywhere. Most resolutions merely record the state of affairs and contain no specific measures for restructuring work. The numerous plans of party committees often gather dust on tables.

Thus, last December the Communist Party Central Committee discussed the question of measures to improve the utilization of club institutions and sports facilities in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR. Appropriate documents were adopted at the party obkom, gorkom, and raykoms. But the obkom and its secretary M. Aralbayev failed to establish proper monitoring of the implementation of what was planned. A pile of papers did the rounds of the autonomous republic's towns and villages, and the utilization of cultural and sports facilities continues to be below 15 percent. Decisions adopted on the creation of cultural and sports complexes have not been fulfilled.

"It is bad when painstaking work with people is replaced by paper-shuffling," S. Mamarasulov, first secretary of Surkhan-Darya party obkom, said. "The Central Committee's ideological sections continue to be distracted by this. Thus, the Propaganda and Agitation Section requested a form showing the numbers and turnover of ideological workers at party committees that was...253 columns long, along with a 65-column form giving the same details for creative workers. Will this style lead to restructuring?"

Stereotypes and old-fashioned attitudes have still not been eliminated in the creative unions. Serious complaints were made at the plenum against the writers union, cinematography and theater workers, and mass news media. They must be more decisive in purging themselves of everything harmful and alien that was introduced in artistic creativity by the atmosphere of ostentation, pompousness, equalization, and unprincipledness which prevailed in the republic in the recent past. It engendered a flood of bland and ideologically and artistically unworthy movies, plays, and books. Meanwhile, some successful works are still making progress only despite difficulties.

The main speaker, and also M. Aripdzhanov, first secretary of Andizhan party obkom, and Kh. Usmanova, director of the No. 2 secondary school in Fergana Oblast's Kuvinskiy Rayon, noted in particular that it is impossible to solve the problems of acceleration, develop the sectors which determine scientific and technical progress, or take advantage of the achievements of the Soviet multinational culture without a through knowledge of the Russian language. [paragraph continues]

Nevertheless, the study of Russian in the republic is unsatisfactory. The speakers called on the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and the Academy of Sciences to elaborate a comprehensive "Russian Language" program, to sum up the experience accumulated in other republics, and to make better use of it.

A complex religious situation has developed in the republic over the last few years. B. Satin, first secretary of Tashkent party gorkom, U. Kunnazarov, first secretary of the Karakalpak ASSR's Chimbayskiy party raykom, and others spoke on this subject. Atheist work to counter the influence of religion, and of Islam in particular, is unsatisfactory.

Revealing shortcomings in ideological work, the speakers presented a correct diagnosis of omissions. Party organizations commit errors and miscalculations in the selection and placement of cadres: There is a high turnover of cadres, and work with the reserve cadres pool is poorly organized. More than 100 leading ideological workers have been relieved of their duties for negative reasons in the last 18 months alone.

Many ideological institutions are clogged with politically immature and professionally weak cadres, and at times by people with simply work there fortuitously. It is difficult to understand the reasons why, for example, the Khodzheyliyskiy party raykom (secretary Comrade K. Zholdasova) recommended as school director a person who had previously worked as a cashier, trade inspector, and salesman. Nepotism is still strong here and there. Educational and scientific institutions are particularly infected by it. Come 193 lecturers and students at the Fergana Teacher Training Institute are related. R. Nuritdinov, laboratory chief at the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Plant Chemistry Institute, arranged jobs for his son and daughter at his laboratory. During 12 years of work this laboratory has not conducted one single fundamental research or fulfilled one single economic contract project.

The main speaker and other speakers correctly criticized R. Abdullayev, secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, and S. Kirbonov, N. Tukhliyev, and D. Madyrkarimov, chiefs of Central Committee ideological sections, for mistakes in the selection and placement of cadres. Senior officials in these sections fail to examine the life of party organizations in depth, show insufficient initiative, have failed to establish the necessary professional contacts with creative workers, and provide only superficial leadership for the mass news media.

In the resolution it adopted, the plenum makes it incumbent on the Central Committee Bureau and the republic party organizations to channel all means of ideological influence toward ensuring that the revolutionary ideas put forth by the 27th CPSU Congress captivate the masses and become a specific action program for them. It is also noted that the most important concern of party committees and the ideological aktiv is to focus the working people's attention on practical production problems and on determining the personal role and responsibility of each and every one in their solution, to step up the spirit of exactingness everywhere, and to augment the republic's contribution to the strengthening of the motherland's might. Specific measures are defined to further enhance the efficiency of ideological work.

Yu.A. Sklyarov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section, spoke at the plenum.

DOLGIKH ACTIVITIES, OBLAST TOURS REPORTED

Tours Kalinin Oblast

PM130849 PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[Text] Kalinin, 9 Oct -- During the visit to Kalinin Oblast by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, attention centered on problems of acceleration and restructuring in industry, capital construction, and the party leadership of the economy. Yesterday he visited Kalinin atomic power station in the town of Udomlya, met its servicing personnel and builders, acquainted himself with the housing estates, shopping, and consumer service enterprises, and preschool institutions. In talks with workers and engineers, party and management leaders, the important role of atomic stations in the country's economy and the need for improving the efficiency, reliability, and safety of their work was stressed. The CPSU Central Committee secretary drew attention to shortcomings in the construction of the Kalinin AES as a result of which its second set was not commissioned on time. He picked out the all-round development of the social sphere of the town of the power engineers as one of the priority tasks. At the moment it is particularly important to ensure the complete readiness for operation in winter conditions of all the plant's and municipal services.

Comrade Dolgikh toured the oblast industrial exhibition in Kalinin, new housing estates, and was informed about the progress of reconstruction of enterprises of the train manufacturing industrial association. He talked to workers and engineers and technicians in the workshops of the principal works. There is no more important task now than the radical restructuring of the attitudes to the matter in hand in all spheres of life and work, overcoming of inertia, and a revitalization of the struggle for the introduction of everything that is new and progressive -- this was stressed at the meetings with railroad truck builders. The restructuring means that there is no time to waste.

A talk was held with members of the bureau of the obkom and oblispolkom and heads of obkom departments. Comrade Dolgikh was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by Kalinin Obkom First Secretary Tatarchuk and oblispolkom chairman Ilyenkov.

Visits Zaporozhye AES

PM150825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Accelerated Commissioning of Power Industry Projects"]

[Text] Zaporozhye, 13 Oct -- Questions concerning the acceleration of the construction of power industry projects and related tasks of party, soviet, and economic organs were at the center of attention during the 11-12 October visit to Zaporozhye Oblast by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

While at the Zaporozhye AES he was briefed on the work of operational power units and the progress of new construction. Problems concerning the reliability of nuclear reactors and the enhancement of the service personnel, responsibility, and questions of the labor collectives' daily provision and working and living conditions were discussed in conversations with operational personnel and construction workers. The CPSU Central Committee secretary toured new construction projects in the city of Energodar.

A conference was held at the AES, which was attended by leaders and senior officials from union ministries and departments. It was emphasized that in order to successfully consolidate the pace now set in the course of restructuring it is essential to ensure steady work at industrial enterprises, on construction projects, and in transport under winter conditions. The nuclear power industry is called upon to play an important role here. However, a major lag in commissioning new capacities has been allowed to build up at a number of power stations under construction. The causes of the delay in starting up the No. 3 power unit at Zaporozhye AES were analyzed, and measures to accelerate its commissioning were discussed.

Much attention was given to questions of the selection and education of cadres for the nuclear power industry. It was noted that fuller use must be made of the opportunities offered by the system of moral and material incentives for AES workers, and that more concern must be shown for people.

There was discussion concerning the fulfillment of 1986 plans and socialist pledges during meetings with workers and specialists at the "Zaporozhstal" Combine, the titanium-manganese combine, and the "Dneprospetsstal" Plant.

V.I. Dolgikh visited the V.I. Lenin Dneproges and toured new residential districts.

A conversation was held with members of the party obkom bureau and the oblispolkom.

V.I. Dolgikh was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by B.V. Kachura, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; A.A. Prichkin, secretary of Zaporozhye party obkom; and P.I. Moskalkov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY MINISTER RETIRES 18 OCT

LD181151 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1142 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow: 18 Oct (TASS) -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Viktor Niolayevich Palyakov of his duties as USSR Minister of Automotive Industry in connection with his retirement on pension.

LAUNCH OF 'MOLNIYA-3' SATELLITE ANNOUNCED

LD210733 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0716 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct (TASS) -- With the aim of securing the operation of a long-distance telephone-telegraph radio communications system; the broadcasting of USSR Central Television programs to points in the "Orbita" network; and international cooperation; the latest "Molniya-3" communications satellite was launched in the Soviet Union on Monday. It has been placed in an orbit with an apogee of 38,988 km in the northern hemisphere and a perigee of 645 km in the southern hemisphere. The satellite's period of revolution is 11 hours, 43 minutes; its orbital inclination is 62.9 degrees.

Communications sessions through "Molniya-3" will be conducted in accordance with a planned program.

ZAPOROZHYE AES DELAYS BLAMED FOR POWER CUTS

PM161141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Own correspondent S. Troyan report: "Minus a Billion; Cost of Delayed Commissioning of Zaporozhye AES Power Unit 3"]

[Text] Zaporozhye -- A hot test run [goryachaya obkatka] of the reactor has begun at Power Unit 3, and the turbines are being prepared for full power operation [nabor oborotov]. Certification of all systems is under way. Commissioning is scheduled for 20 November and power will start to be generated in December. Everything seems to be in order. Everything except the main thing: The commissioning was meant to take place back in June.

So what happened?

R. Khenokhu, chief of the AES Construction Administration, replied:

"I will be frank: Commissioning the unit in June was, in my opinion, simply unrealistic. But we could have done it in September. However (and this may seem strange), after the events at the Chernobyl AES some people considered it possible and even proper to abandon the schedule. Under the guise of struggling for quality everyone was very late in drawing up executive documents, and the special building design plant was 2 months late in delivering reactor casing elements."

For their part, let us add, the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems Enterprises really "made an effort" in delivering substandard coupling elements for the computer equipment. It took 2 months to eradicate shoddy work by plants.

It was the Tashkent "Sredazelektroapparat" Association's fault that the DC panels only arrived in Zaporozhye this January rather than 18 months before installation, as agreed.

The Chekovskiy Accessories Plant and the "Lenpromarmatura" Association failed to meet component deliveries.

"Atommash" failed to meet delivery schedules for the emergency transporter air locks.

The management of the AES under construction were not only unconcerned about the timely delivery of everything they needed but also failed to give the construction workers technical documentation in good time. For instance, the "Atomteploelektroproyekt" Institute issued blueprints for Power Unit 3 when work on it was already under way.

In short, the main problem -- the delay in commissioning Unit 3 -- was due to these shortcomings, stoppages, and holdups (a recent list of them ran to 17 pages). And all this -- on a smaller scale, it is true -- is being repeated in the construction of Power Unit 4. And as a result, in the first 9 months of this year Zaporozhye's power workers have undersupplied by no less than 1 billion "nuclear" kilowatt-hours. And nothing can recoup that loss. How did it happen, I asked G. Dudnik, acting chief engineer at "Dneproenergo."

Here is his answer:

"All stations under our jurisdiction -- both thermal and hydroelectric -- have been prepared for work under winter conditions. Major and smaller-scale overhauls have been completed. And yet the power shortage is still serious. In the morning and evening peaks we have even been forced to limit supplies to the metal plants. Supplies have been cut off to many consumers throughout the republic. And now that many enterprises are going over to two-shift work, they need additional power. Had the latest power unit at the Zaporozhye AES been on stream the strain on the system in the service zone could have been halved."

Since this has not happened the conclusion is clear: More stringent energy savings must be made by consumers. The real cost of each kilowatt has risen many times over.

LEADERS SIGN CHEMIST SEMENOV'S OBITUARY

PM131121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 86 Second Edition p 3

[Obituary of Academician Nikolay Nikolayevich Semenov]

[Excerpts] Soviet science has suffered a heavy loss. The eminent scientist Academician Nikolay Nikolayevich Semenov, member of the CPSU, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, twice hero of socialist labor, one of the founders of modern chemistry, and a major organizer of Soviet science, departed this life 25 September 1986 in his 91st year. [passage omitted]

Signed M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, D.A. Kunayev, Ye. K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Schcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, N.N. Slyunkov, S.L. Sokolov, Yu.f. Solovyev, N.V. Talyzin, A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, M.V. Zimyanin, V.A. Medvedev, V.P. Nikonov, G.P. Razumovskiy, A.N. Yakovlev, A.P. Aleksandrov, G.I. Marchuk, V.K. Gusev, V.A. Kotelnikov, Ye. P. Velikhov, V.A. Koptyug, A.A. Logunov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev, K.V. Frolov, A.L. Yanshin, V.A. Grigoryev, G.K Skryabin, V.V. Bakhirev, Yu. A. Bespalov, V.A. Bykov, N.V. Lemayev, N.M. Olshanskiy, Ye. P. Slavskiy, G.A. Yagodin, A.A. Bayev, N.N. Bogolyubov, N.M. Zhavoronkov, M.A. Markov, A.M. Prokhorov, A.V. Fokin, I.A. Glebov, V.A. Ambartsumyan, N.G. Basov, B. Ye. Paton, V.I. Godanskiy, Ya. B. Zeldovich, Ya.M. Kolotryrkin, I.M. Frank, P.A. Cherenkov, Yu.B. Khariton, M.V. Alfimov, and E.F. Oleynik.